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GLOBAL PROBLEMS IMPLY EAST-WEST COOPERATION, NOT CONVERGENCE

LD080917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 79 pp 4-5 LD

[Article under rubric "Questions of Theory" by Professor V. Zagladin and I. Frolov, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "Global Problems of Our Time: The Quest for Solutions"]

[Text] The peaceful competition between the two opposing social systems--socialism and capitalism--has particular specific features at each stage of historical development. Nowadays, in addition to everything else, so-called global problems are making their mark on it.

As is well known, this term refers to problems which to a great extent affect the fate of all mankind. Certain of them have been created by the deepening of the contradiction between man's creative, transforming activity and the potential of nature: For the first time in history the problem of preventing the negative consequences of people's impact on the environment has arisen as an objective reality. Others have been placed on the agenda by the increase in the numbers of mankind: This necessitates the accelerated solution of the tasks of providing the population with energy, foodstuffs and other resources, and concern for the utilization of the world oceans' wealth, for the exploration of space and so forth. And particular importance attaches to the problems caused by the existence of modern weapons of mass destruction capable of causing truly catastrophic consequences on the planet. It is on the way in which the problem of war and peace, which has perturbed people throughout their conscious history, is resolved that the solution of the other fundamental problems of our time ultimately depends.

In the last few years global problems have increasingly been attracting the attention of scientists and politicians and broad strata of the world public. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted in his report at the 25th CPSU Congress, in the long term global problems "will exert an increasingly marked influence on the life of every people and on the whole system of international relations. Our country, like the other socialist countries, cannot stand aloof from the solution of these problems which affect the interests of all mankind."

I.

The fact that global problems are common to all mankind in no way means that, as bourgeois ideologists often assert, they have no specific social class content. People's attitude toward nature, K. Marx once remarked, is displayed only through the medium of social links and relations (see K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 6 p 441). And it is precisely social links and relations which ultimately determine the character of the interaction between man and the environment.

An approach toward global problems which accords with the monopoly bourgeoisie's aspirations and with its derivation of maximum surplus value predominates under the conditions of contemporary capitalism. And minimal consideration is given to the interests of the present and, still more, the future of mankind itself and the interests of preserving and developing living nature. The catastrophic character of the consequences of this approach is now acknowledged by many bourgeois ideologists. However, faithful to their class interest, they reject the idea that the social system based on the dominance of private ownership of the means of production is responsible for these consequences. And that is not all. They often attempt to make out that the very emergence of global problems, as it were, eliminates the question of the opposition between the two world systems and virtually demands that they merge within the framework of a "global community" with a "single world awareness."

Of course, it is by no means our intention to deny that even a partial solution of global problems in the contemporary world situation assumes cooperation between states belonging to the opposing systems. However, such cooperation by no means eliminates, nor can it eliminate, the social barrier separating them. Any attempts to represent the very existence of global problems and the necessity of jointly resolving them as a sign of the "convergence" of socialism and capitalism or as evidence of a change in the nature of one of those systems is completely invalid. Objectively these attempts can serve only one purpose: To camouflage imperialist hegemonism and the worldwide expansion of monopoly capital.

In actual fact, as they seek to subordinate the peoples to their will, monopoly capital and its ideologists are attempting to create the impression that it is precisely this expansion which paves the way for the creation of a "global community" capable of resolving all the problems which perturb people. The expansion of imperialist integration, which is an instrument in the hands of very big capital, is dressed up as virtually the promotion of "economic progress" and "social development." The expansion of the transnational companies is represented as a reliable method of "coordinating mankind's economic activity in the interests of universal prosperity" and the U.S. monopolies' attempts to subordinate the working of world natural resources to the interests of American big business are presented as a method of solving the world problems of energy and raw materials. The transfer to less developed areas of the world of the production facilities and technical processes which are most dangerous to the environment in the developed capitalist countries is propagandized as either a way of "equalizing economic levels" or a way of solving ecological problems. Finally, even the arms race whipped up by the Western world's biggest monopoly groupings is presented as virtually a guarantee of...universal security.

However, these propaganda tricks can in no way hide from the peoples the true significance of international monopoly capital's aspirations and actions. The practical results of these actions are the most persuasive evidence of the increasingly rapid exacerbation of global problems, not of progress in their solution.

II.

Not surprisingly, anxiety is growing in the capitalist countries. In a number of cases the public is displaying initiative--various organizations are being set up whose aims are to solve particular global problems. Naturally, the struggle to prevent a new world war is developing particularly actively. Numerous theories are being circulated whose authors try to give some explanation for the situation that has arisen and to suggest a way out.

It should be noted that many of the specific treatments of special (above all scientific and technical and technological) aspects of global problems suggested in the West contain many interesting and positive features. This is understandable--in fact, major contemporary scholars who have enriched science with works of paramount importance are, as a rule, recruited to work on these problems. Marxists cannot underestimate this fact. On the contrary, it is necessary to process these results critically from the positions of our methodology and use them in the quest for the solution of our methodology and use them in the quest for the solution of global problems. The latter applies, in particular, to a number of models worked out by the so-called Club of Rome. However, it is important to constantly bear in mind here that even the most perfect scientific and technical apparatus cannot insure correct solutions if it is not based on concrete social reality, and especially if it is being used to validate false sociopolitical concepts.

"Despite the fact that capital is by its very nature limited, it strives for the universal development of productive forces....", K. Marx noted (K. Marx and F. Engels. Essays, Vol 46, part II, p 33). This precise contradiction is reflected in bourgeois ideology's approach to the global problems of the present day. It gives rise, on the one hand, to various pessimistic prognoses, "disappointment with progress" (R. Aron) and, on the other hand, attempts to find an "optimistic" solution by means of...suspending mankind's development. The limited nature of the capitalist mode of production and its lack of historical prospects are presented in both cases in terms of the allegedly limited development prospects of mankind as a whole.

What, in fact, are the creators of the most widespread models for the solution of global problems recommending?

(D.L. Medouz) and his coauthors formulate "growth limits" and put forward the question of curbing the development of production, the growth of the population and so forth. M. Mesarovic and (E. Pestel) propose "organic growth" balanced according to regions of the world designated by them. D. Gabor and others propose the "economical and prudent use of natural resources." E. Laszlo and his colleagues deem it necessary to be guided by the "internal limits of global development." Finally, (A. Pechchen), president of the Club of Rome, proposes that mankind be guided by six tasks (or "missions"): The observance of "external frontiers" (that is, nature conservation); the observance of "internal frontiers" (the limits of mankind's ability); the preservation of the cultural heritage; the provision of the means of subsistence; the creation of an "effective economic system"; and finally, the creation of a "world community."

As a rule, the authors of the aforementioned projects are essentially divorced from the real sociopolitical conditions in which the discussion about ways of solving global problems is developing. It is as if they cannot see the struggle between the two opposing social systems or the diametrically opposite approaches to the problems in question. It is no accident that the paramount global problem--the problem of preventing a new world war--is basically not examined at all in the majority of the aforementioned projects.

This applies in particular to (A. Pechchen's) projects expounded in the book "The Human Quality" (1977). The six tasks for mankind which he indicates are in themselves not objectionable overall. But within the context of what social systems and on what social basis does he propose to solve them? For example, what is the "effective economic system"--an improved instrument of monopoly neocolonialism or a system of equal international economic relations ruling out capitalist tyranny? We find no answer to this question. Similarly, there is no answer to the question of the essence and social nature of the "world society."

It is clear from his book that (A. Pechchen) is banking on "the new humanism" and a change in the "quality" of man which in his view will give the correct direction to development in the industrial, scientific, technological and sociopolitical spheres. But how do you achieve this "new humanism"? How and by what means do you insure a change in the "quality" of man? These questions are left hanging in the air, too...

The same one-sided, limited class approach is also revealed in certain regional predictions, with respect to Western Europe, for instance, as is the case in the collective work "Europe in the Year 2000", published in London in 1977. Its authors connect that region's future with the resolution of global problems, focussing attention on their scientific, technological, production and ethical aspects.

Discarding elements of utopia or capitalist apologia, the content of such projections presents a distorted, sometimes falsely interpreted, but nonetheless indisputable reflection of mankind's objective need for socialism, the pressing need to replace capitalism with a new, higher social system.

III.

In approaching the ideological and theoretical analysis of the global problems of today and elaborating a strategy for their practical resolution, Marxists see their dialectical interconnection and interdependence, their complex, systemic nature. Here the sociopolitical (including international legal), scientific, technical, cultural, historical, moral and ethical aspects of global problems are being singled out. Investigation is carried out both into their current formulation in the context of the basic contradiction of our era--between socialism and capitalism--and into their long-term formulation, oriented toward the future--communism.

While being well aware of the historical sources of the emergence of global problems and the role played in their exacerbation by the development of production, science and technology, at the same time Marxists are clearly aware that these problems are by no means fatal and catastrophic in nature, but are completely soluble. But their complete and final solution is only possible on an adequate social basis, under the conditions of a communist social formation.

F. Engels once wrote that in order to achieve a real change in man's mutual relations with nature and to insure a situation in which man will no longer maim nature, "a complete turnabout is needed in our existing mode of production and at the same time throughout our present social system" (K. Marx and F. Engels. Works, Vol 20, p 497). In other words, it is necessary to make the transition from the capitalist to the socialist system.

Practice has shown that in our country and other socialist countries even today, despite still restricted material, scientific and technical potentials, the maximum possible is being done to insure that global problems receive a solution which corresponds to the humanist nature of the new society.

Thus, inasmuch as the aim of economic development under socialism is the further improvement of people's prosperity, the improvement of their working and living conditions, progress in health care, education and culture--in other words, all that promotes the formation of the new person and the all-round development of the individual--the socialist path toward resolving global problems is wholly and fully subordinated to achieving this goal.

At the same time socialism as a society oriented toward the future directs tremendous attention to insuring that mankind's exploitation of the natural resources at his disposal and the entire natural envionment not only is not detrimental to future generations but, on the contrary, insures the development of even more favorable conditions than today for them.

These two aspects--that of today and that of tomorrow--are reflected in Article 18 of the new USSR Constitution, which says that "in the interests of present and future generations the necessary measures are adopted in the USSR to insure the protection and scientifically-based, rational exploitation of the earth and its mineral wealth, water resources and the plant and animal world, to keep the air and water clean, to insure the reproduction of natural wealth and to improve man's environment."

In our country state capital investments for measures for nature conservation and the rational utilization of natural resources increased 54 percent in 1973 through 1976 alone and totaled over R6 billion (R1.6 billion in 1978.) As a whole, direct capital investments alone in the area of nature conservation in the current 5-year period (1976 through 1980) will total R11 billion. These funds will continue to increase constantly. The other socialist countries follow the same line on this issue.

In addition, cooperation among the socialist countries in resolving global problems is developing more and more actively. As an example we can cite the member-countries' long-term targeted program on the solution to the energy problem elaborated and approved by the 32d CEMA session (1978). The elaboration of nature conservation measures has been included as an organic part of the comprehensive program of socialist economic integration. In the process of its implementation, research is being carried out on 112 major topics with the participation of 360 scientific research institutes and planning and design organizations in the CEMA countries.

All this is producing tangible results. According to available figures, the developed capitalist countries, while producing 53 percent of world industrial output, are responsible for 63 percent of world environmental pollution. On the other hand, the CEMA countries, accounting for 33 percent of world industrial production, produce only 15 percent of the environmental pollutants. A most convincing testimony to the difference in the results of the two socially opposed approaches to the same problem.

Of course, global problems by their very nature require the concentration of efforts not only within a national or even a regional framework but on an international scale. It is for precisely this reason that the socialist countries are developing active international cooperation, including cooperation with the capitalist countries. And this was stated once again in the November (1978) "Declaration of the Warsaw Pact States." The declaration noted with satisfaction that in recent years new opportunities have emerged for mutually advantageous economic, scientific and technical cooperation and "preparations are underway for the convening of an all-European congress on environmental conservation, and relevant forums have set about examining the question of holding similar meetings on cooperation in the sphere of transport, energy and a number of other fields."

It should be particularly stressed in this connection that the socialist countries focus special efforts on the solution of the No 1 global problem--the problem of preserving peace and achieving total disarmament. Regarding the insuring of the speediest decisive breakthrough in the talks on the halting of the arms race and disarmament as the most important task of international politics under present conditions, the Warsaw Pact states noted that "the fundamental interests of the peoples, all mankind and civilization demand this."

The socialist states' principled and humane line is encountering growing support from the progressive world public--including scientists who are opposed to the achievments of scientific and technical progress being used for antihumanitarian purposes. In particular, the scientists of many countries stated this clearly and unambiguously at the 28th Pugwash conference in Bulgaria in 1978 in a special resolution entitled "Global Aspects of Disarmament and Security."

K. Marx once voiced the thought that communism will insure the real solution to the contradictions between man and man, between the individual and the species, between man and nature (K. Marx and F. Engels, Works, Vol 42 p 116). This prediction of Marx' has now been confirmed by the practice of real socialism. And for this reason the global problems facing mankind, like the obvious need for their speediest solution, act in our day as one of the increasingly weighty arguments in favor of socialism and communism, in favor of the full social and national liberation of all mankind.

STATEMENT BY CEMA MEMBERS AT UNCTAD CONFERENCE REPORTED

LD081318 Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Manila, May 8, TASS--The socialist countries consistently come out for the elimination of all manifestations of inequality, diktat and exploitation in the international economic relations, for a deepening and materialization of detente, for curbing the arms race, for the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations. This is stressed in the statement by the delegations of the CMEA member countries issued here at the current fifth session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).

The scale and depth of the crisis phenomena in the seventies, the statement points out, call for a radical restructuring of the whole system of international economic relations, which is possible only in conditions of peace, in the atmosphere of trust in relations between states. The spreading of detente to the developing countries is a necessary prerequisite for strengthening cooperation between the developing states, which is called upon to become an important component in the attainment of the goals of the new international economic order.

The developed capitalist states are the epicentre and source of the present economic upheavals, the statement points out. The growing penetration of the economy of the developing countries by the multinational corporations constitutes a grave threat to the sovereignty of the young states.

The developments of the seventies, the document says, have convincingly exposed the concepts widespread by definite circles about the allegedly "equal responsibility" of all the members of the international community for the state of world economy. While socialism appears in it as a generator of not only its own but, in a certain measure, of world-wide growth, capitalism remains, by the virtue of its nature, a breeding ground of spontaneous and cyclic phenomena causing economic and structural crises. This increases the colonial exploitation of the developing countries and worsens their economic and financial positions.

The foreign economic policy of the socialist states is directed at a restructuring of international economic relations along just, democratic lines. This predetermines the natural interconnection between the demands put forward by the socialist and developing countries at the United Nations Organization. It is in this interconnection that the socialist states see an earnest of implementation of the progressive slogans of radical restructuring of the international economic order along just and democratic lines. The document stresses that the developing countries may further rely themselves on the support and experience of the socialist community.

The socialist countries expect the fifth UNCTAD session to become an important landmark in the process of restructuring international economic relations, and are ready to make their contribution to its success.

U.S. TRYING TO EXPAND MILITARY PRESENCE IN TURKEY

ID090230 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Radio Moscow news analyst (Viktor Yenicheyev) comments on the reports about United States plans to expand American military bases in Turkey. This is what he writes.

Everyone still remembers the events in Iran. Neither the latest equipment, nor the tens of thousands of American military adivsers could save these policies from defeat, policies that run counter to the interests of the Iranian people. Of course, Turkey is different from Iran in many respects, but in that country, too, there is discontent due to the United States policies of militarizing the Middle East, of supplying an enormous amount of American arms to the region and of turning it into an American military stronghold. Incidentally, trust for the American policies in the Middle East among the Muslims was sharply reduced following the signing of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty concluded with United States mediation. Apparently, the United States either refuses to consider these circumstances seriously, or it simply does not wish to take into account the interests of the nations in the area, including Turkey.

Strange as it may seem, but ignoring the recent experience in Iran, the United States is not doing its best to expand its military presence in Turkey, to make it more dependent on Washington and its policies. To cover up its true intentions the United States has offered economic aid to that country. Following this seemingly humane step, there were others that revealed the true intentions of Washington. The United States has been pressing hard for an extension of the lease for its military bases on Turkish soil, and for the installation at these bases of spying equipment dismantled in Iran. Besides that, as it turned out later, as part of its economic aid the United States is going to supply new military equipment for Turkey. Recently, President Carter asked Congress for an additional $50 million to expand the military aid to that country. Apparently, Washington hopes to rid the Turkish economy of its ills by expanding the American military presence in that country by supplying it with more military equipment. It is easy to see that what the Turkish people really need is far from tanks, aircraft and other military hardware.

PENTAGON DISTRIBUTING CONTRACTS FOR NEGEV AIR BASES

LD082305 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1656 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, 8 May--The Pentagon has started distributing among U.S. firms contracts for the construction of two air bases for Israel to replace those which Tel Aviv is to hand over to Egypt in the Sinai Peninsula. As was announced by U.S. military authority, the first contract for construction of houses, roads, a water supply and other ancillary works necessary to begin building the air bases had already been received by three companies in Chicago and New York. The main contractors for the construction of the air bases themselves, costing about $1 billion, will be announced in the near future. Construction of the air bases will start this summer and will be completed in about 3 years.

The money for this military construction in the Negev Desert will come from the $4.8 billion which Washington decided to give Israel and Egypt as a "reward" for concluding the "peace" treaty. In accordance with this decision Israel will receive, as a grant and as loans intended basically for military aims, $3 billion, and Egypt $1.8 billion.

As well as the construction of the air bases, the Pentagon is continuing to increase supplies of tanks, armored vehicles, artillery and missiles to Israel.

Besides this, it was decided in Washington back in March to speed up supplies to Tel Aviv of 75 F-16 fighter bombers which are due to start next year--3 years ahead of schedule.

Washington's forcing of military construction and deliveries of arms to the Near East shows once more that the conclusion of the separate Israeli-Egyptian treaty based the task of the United States of throwing together a military-political alliance in the area, the main axis of which will be Israel-Egypt. The United States intends to lay on this block gendarme functions to protect its interests in the Near East.

MILITARY-INDUSTRIAL COMPLEX ENTERS TALKS WITH BEIJING

LD081710 Moscow TASS in English 1553 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 8, TASS--The U.S. military-industrial complex has entered into direct contacts with Beijing which is striving to obtain modern weapons from the West.

The board of the Fairchild Industries, a major contractor of the Pentagon, has had "unofficial" talks with Chinese representatives in Washington on the possibility of deliveries to Beijing of A-10 tactical support planes. These aircraft, used by the U.S. Airforce, are fitted out with the latest electronic equipment. The Chinese, a spokesman of the concern said, have shown extreme interest in them.

Reports on "business contacts" between the Fairchild Industries and Beijing have coincided in time with the demands of reactionary Congress leaders to give China access to the American military arsenals. Such pronouncements have become particularly frequent of late.

KORNILOV SCORES GEORGE BUSH'S REMARKS ON IRAN

LD081452 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 8, TASS--TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

George Bush, former CIA director, who is now rated among presidential candidates from the Republican Party, is fulminating. But what has angered the ex-chief of the U.S. intelligence service? It turns out that he is highly displeased with the anti-imperialist revolution in Iran. Mr. Bush cannot put up with the fact that Iran is pursuing after the revolution an independent foreign policy, is proceeding [along] a course of nonalignment, for good relations with its neighbors. Mr. Bush has quite different plans for Iran. The Iranian administration must be pro-Western, he said speaking on N.B.C. television, Iran must be a country with a Western economic system defending the economic interests of the West, and it is desirable that it should be ideologically pro-Western.

Thus, Mr. Bush would like to plant in a sovereign country a regime welcome to him. But how can he do it in practical terms? The CIA ex-chief has a formula for this case too. In his opinion, it is Washington and not the Iranian people that must direct the revolutionary process in Iran in the necessary channel. To achieve this goal, we must make use of all means, George Bush proclaimed. It is an open secret what means George Bush got used to have recourse to in such cases when he held the post of CIA director: They are military pressure, threats, and provocations.

Mr. Bush is also highly displeased that Washington did not dare to launch open military interference in Iran. When the United States put its fleet on the alert, the USSR declared against it, and we retreated, he said. If I were the President and had put the fleet on the alert, I would not fold back the flag after unfolding it. I consider that such a firm policy could become a basis for the foreign policy of the United States. If I were the President, I would from the very outset determine U.S. strategic interests. We would impart the necessary form to the revolutionary process in Iran, or reverse the changes, which occurred there, in a direction favourable to us, he emphasized. Quite a frank statement: You just let Mr. Bush do what he likes, and he would "set things in order" and give the revolutionary process in a foreign country the "necessary form."

Who is talking of Iran's sovereignty and independence? These notions are an empty sound for the CIA ex-director. He, George Bush, is ready to send to the Iranian shores two-three U.S. cruisers and install in Iran a government according to his own taste.

But the cynical instigatory verbiage by the CIA ex-chief as regards "firm U.S. policy" reminiscent of the strategic nonsense of the notorious Forrestal, could be disregarded, were this verbiage not designed for the support of the reactionary circles of the USA that do not abandon their hope to reverse the course of events in Iran. And it is precisely as a mouthpiece of these circles that Mr. Bush is appearing.

SENATORS FAVOR ALLIANCE WITH ILLEGAL SALISBURY CLIQUE

LD082104 Moscow TASS in English 1640 GMT 8 May 79 LD

["Ready To Recognize Their Own Man"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, May 8, TASS--The U.S. Government is tilting towards official lifting of the trade and economic sanctions imposed against the regime in Rhodesia. This opinion was voiced after a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance by a group of senators favouring an open alliance with the illegal Salisbury clique. One of the participants in the meeting, Senator Samuel Hayakawa solemnly proclaimed after the meeting that the government position of nonrecognition of Rhodesia no longer existed. According to him, the U.S. President is planning to take a decision on the score before June 15.

The right-wing forces in U.S. Congress started a loud campaign advocating ignoring the U.N. decisions on sanctions on trade with Salisbury and a unilateral resumption of U.S.-Rhodesian ties after the "free elections."

The campaign is being stepped up despite the fact that the electoral farce revealed numerous facts of violence and direct falsification, intimidation and deceit.

The racist minority and the imperialist circles behind them, which, during the "elections", ensured the "victory" of Muzorewa who had lived in the United States for several years and is known for his pro-Western views, have assigned to him the chief role in the political masquerade. Still, aware of the shakiness of his position, they are doing their utmost to bolster his "private army". On the day of the inauguration of the "Parliament" a unit of young Africans clad in green uniforms marched through Salisbury streets.

Muzorewa himself keeps silent about the sources of financing his military and political apparatus.

Large sums of money were placed at the disposal of Muzorewa, among others, by the deposed shah regime, according to an Iranian Foreign Ministry source. Also in Iran, the leaders of Muzorewa's "private army" were trained under the supervision of American and local instructors.

DEMICHEV ARRIVES IN WASHINGTON AT U.S. INVITATION

LD090604 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 9 May 79 LD

[Text] Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, has arrived in Washington at the invitation of the U.S. Government. He will take part in the opening ceremonies of the exhibitions of Italian art masterpieces from the collection of the State Hermitage in the National Art Gallery in Washington, and of treasures from the Moscow Kremlin museums in New York's Metropolitan Museum.

TASS REPORTS COMMUNIQUE ON 12TH DARTMOUTH CONFERENCE

LD081058 Moscow TASS in English 1021 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Washington, May 8, TASS--The twelfth Dartmouth Conference came to a close in Williamsburg, Virginia. It was attended by deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet and members of the U.S. Congress, by political and public figures, and by representatives of business and scientific circles of the two countries.

As is pointed in the communique issued by the conference, "both sides agreed that the development of understanding and friendly relations between the USSR and the USA is of paramount importance for the promotion of international security, settlement of international conflicts, and the expansion of international economic cooperation."

The communique points out that the participants in the meeting exchanged views on urgent problems of detente in the military field and limitation of armaments. They stressed the need for the earliest possible conclusion and entry into force of the SALT-II agreement, as a primary factor in the improvement of Soviet-American relations and of the international political climate.

"The participants reached the unanimous decision that the development of close Soviet-American relations in trade, economic, and in the technological fields meets the mutual interests of the USSR and the USA and promotes overall stability in the relationship between the two countries," the communique points out.

"On the whole, the entire course of the twelfth Dartmouth Conference was characterized by an active desire of both sides to find constructive solutions for the problems of Soviet-American relations in the interests of both countries and for broad-scale international cooperation," the communique emphasizes.

JI PENGFEI'S REMARKS ON CUBA, CHINA'S IMPERIALIST POLICY HIT

OW090146 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 7 May 79 OW

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] Ji Pengfei, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, told AP that the United States ought to teach Cuba a lesson. In this connection, station observer Glebov has written the following commentary:

The fact that Ji Pengfei could make such an inflammatory statement has convinced people that the leaders in Beijing have shamefully degenerated to vilifying socialism and pleasing U.S. imperialism with dangerous words. If U.S. imperialism decides to suddenly launch an aggression against Cuba, Beijing will be ready to defend all aggressive activities against socialist Cuba. They have energetically urged the aggressive group in the United States to launch adventurist activities against Cuba.

Heroic Cuba has waged a fearless struggle against imperialism and its lackeys and has been praised highly by the Chinese. Genuine Chinese revolutionaries still have friendly feelings toward and praise its adherence to the spirit of internationalism and its struggle to support people in various countries in winning freedom and independence and opposing imperialism, racism and reactionaries of varying forms.

Even in propaganda, the leaders in Beijing can no longer pretend to be anti-imperialist fighters. They have energetically followed imperialism in their actions for a long time. They have supported imperialism in opposing peace, socialism and progressive forces. They have considered the Chilean fascists, South African racists, Israeli Zionists and other reactionaries as their friends.

During his visit to the United States, Deng Xiaoping did his best to curry favor with the most aggressive imperialist group and articulated a slogan on dispatching crusaders to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. He also tacitly suggested to the imperialists that China could be considered an inexhaustible source of free cannonfodder. In his frenzied antisocialist sentiments, Deng Xiaoping also bragged about punishing the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and pledged to start the action after returning home.

What was the outcome of Deng Xiaoping's adventurist activities against the SRV? Everyone knows the answer to this. More than 60,000 Chinese officers and soldiers were killed or wounded. China lost several hundred tanks and armored vehicles, many heavy artillery pieces and other military equipment. The American paper the Washington POST reported: In its adventure in Vietnam, China suffered disastrous casualties and lost all prestige.

Now Ji Pengfei has suggested that U.S. imperialism should teach a lesson to another socialist country--the Republic of Cuba. However, U.S. imperialism has conducted such adventurist activities in Vietnam and has also suffered disastrous casualties and lost all prestige. The American people will not allow the U.S. aggressive group to conduct such adventurist activities again. The Americans still remember clearly the outcome of the U.S. attempt to teach a lesson to the Vietnamese people.

Chinese patriots are convinced that it is necessary to stop the adventurist policy of the present rulers in Beijing and that it is time to stop their frenzied hegemonist ambition to teach lessons to other countries and other peoples.

From the numerous wall posters and underground publications in Beijing and other cities in China, we can see that some righteous Chinese believe that the guarantee of China's future glory is to unite with the socialist forces and oppose imperialism, and that they cannot pin their hopes on imperialism because imperialism has no future. Those who energetically help imperialism to prolong its life also have no future.

START OF SECRETARY KREPS' TALKS IN BEIJING NOTED

LD081100 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] United States Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps started talks in Beijing today to discuss an expansion of economic links with China. An agreement on cooperation in science and technology is expected to be signed tomorrow. Beijing regards trade and commercial ties with the West as a source of modern technology to support a program to modernize its armed forces. Although officially the United States refuses to supply China with weapons, it allows its NATO allies to sell military equipment to that country, some of which is manufactured under United States licence.

PRC STANCE AT TALKS WITH SRV IN HANOI ASSAILED

LD081156 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 8 May 79 LD

["What Beijing Is Pressing For"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 8, TASS--TASS political commentator Mikhayl Yakovlev writes:

Vietnamese-Chinese talks have been going on in Hanoi for three weeks already. The Government of Vietnam, coming out for a peaceful solution to outstanding questions, put forward a concrete and clear programme of measures aimed at ensuring peace and stability on the Vietnamese-Chinese border and at restoring friendly goodneighbourly relations between the two countries.

Beijing rulers approach the talks from quite different positions. From the very outset they made an attempt to poison the atmosphere of the talks and, by distorting facts, to lay the blame for the staged aggression against the SRV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam] on the Vietnamese side--the victim of the aggression.

Seeking to use the talks with the aims of camouflaging the realisation of its expansionist-hegemonistic plans, Beijing took the path of advancing absurd and totally unacceptable demands. The Chinese side is demanding, in particular, that Vietnam abandon its sovereignty over Paracel Islands and Spratly Archipelago, although it is well known that these are the SRV's inalienable territories. It is difficult to appraise in any other way than a provocation Beijing emissaries' those statements which demand of the SRV to renounce its commitments with regard to the fraternal peoples of Kampuchea and Laos. [sentence as received]

Characteristic is also the "background" which Beijing is deliberately creating during the talks. The "background" is being made up of such facts as unceasing provocations, following one another, by the Chinese armed invasions of Vietnam's territory, and concentration of Chinese troops on the borders with the SRV.

It is no secret that China keeps twelve divisions in combat readiness in direct proximity to the Vietnamese border, and that Beijing is uttering threats "to teach a new lesson" to the SRV.

Is it not clear that such provocative actions are being taken by no means with a view to improving the atmosphere of the talks? On the contrary, everything indicates that Beijing is in fact unwilling to hold genuine talks on peace, and is seeking to use these talks for new and new [as received] attempts at pressurising the SRV.

China's actions show that it continues its hegemonistic course the aim of which is to intimidate revolutionary Vietnam, make it abandon the independent policy and wide international cooperation, and to draw the SRV into the orbit of Chinese politics. This great-power course, dangerous for the cause of peace, is being resolutely condemned by the international public.

CHINA'S 'DOUBLE-FACED' POLICY IN SOUTHEAST ASIA SCORED

LD032014 Moscow TASS in English 1838 GMT 3 May 79 LD

["Beijing's Intrigues in Southeast Asia"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 3, TASS--"Beijing's continuing support for the rebel forces in Burma, Malaysia, and Thailand is an important aspect of China's policy," writes an IZVESTIYA correspondent who returned from Malaysia recently.

"Upon visiting Kuala Lumpur," the correspondent points out, "one gathers the firm conviction that China's direct interference in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, China's threats to Laos and the monstrous aggression against Vietnam are only a prelude to the realization of far greater expansionist plans which Beijing is nursing with regard to Southeast Asian countries. In this connection the brilliant victory by the heroic Vietnamese people over the Chinese aggressor is of immense importance to all the freedom-loving peoples of Southeast Asia. Its profound historical meaning is indisputable.

"Beijing pursues a double-faced policy with regard to Southeast Asian countries," the correspondent goes on. "On the one hand, it is obviously flirting with the governments of those countries, with the exception of Vietnam, Laos and People's Kampuchea, and is demonstrating in every way its readiness to develop friendly relations with them. On the other hand, Beijing is setting Southeast Asian countries against one another, is trying, in particular to oppose Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and Burma to Vietnam, Laos and People's Kampuchea, and pursues the aims of weakening their ability to resist China's hegemonistic and expansionist aspirations.

"In accordance with this double-faced policy China's official contacts with Burma, Malaysia and Thailand along state lines are being supplemented by a developed network of unofficial contacts which cover rather wide local public circles and by a secret support for pro-Beijing forces including rebels. To increase pressure on government circles is the nearest goal of those backstage activities of Beijing.

"It is symptomatic that the marked increase in China's support for rebels in the area coincided with the 'normalization' of U.S.-Chinese relations and with the subsequent Chinese aggression against Vietnam. Without simplifying the matter, one can say that China's rapprochement with the USA is virtually leaving Beijing free to increase pressure on countries of Southeast Asia."

MALAYSIA-PRC TRADE RELATIONS DRAW COMMENT

OW061848 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 5 May 79 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Recently economic and trade relations between Malaysia and China have once again become complicated. The Beijing leadership is trying every possible way to obtain foreign exchange so they can purchase more and more industrial, military and technical equipment from the West. This policy has complicated economic and trade relations between the two countries and, among developing countries, Malaysia has become the first victim of this policy.

The total volume of China's exports to Malaysia in 1978 increased by 50 percent over 1977, while its imports from Malaysia decreased by 17 percent. This has resulted in a tremendous deficit for Malaysia in its trade balance with China. All this happened as Malaysia's foreign trade surplus was decreasing conspicuously and when it badly needed funds to carry out its third 5-year economic development plan. Therefore, it is not difficult to understand why Malaysia is not satisfied with this economic policy of Beijing's.

As early as 1976, Malaysia had repeatedly requested the Beijing leadership to maintain a balance in trade between the two countries. China never expressed any objections to this request. However, China has never actually taken any effective measures to improve the situation. This clearly shows that China has obstinately resorted to the strategy of indefinitely delaying efforts to solve this problem.

According to recent information from China, China is readjusting its economic plans and priority will be given to exports over other branches of economy. This in particular has caused people anxiety. At the same time, the Chinese leadership is trying to lure Overseas Chinese in Malaysia and other Southeast Asian countries to invest their funds in China's economy.

Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang pointed out the other day that priority will be given to compensatory trade. In other words, foreign companies will be asked to invest their funds in building industrial enterprises in China, and China will pay for the loans provided by these companies with the products from these enterprises. This is clearly another trick of China's to expand its exports to foreign countries with the aid of foreigners.

Many enterprise owners in Malaysia, including some Overseas Chinese, have suffered heavy losses caused by China's exporting a large volume of its commodities to Malaysia. China's exports of textile fabrics to Malaysia equal almost half of Malaysia's export.

Not long ago, Malaysian leaders openly expressed deep anxiety about harmful consequences caused by China's intensified activities in the international market. This is also true of other aspects of China's economic activities with foreign countries. Overseas Chinese in Malaysia, accounting for 40 percent of the population, hope that Malaysia's commerce and finance will develop smoothly, because what harms the Malaysian people will also harm the Overseas Chinese there.

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA VIEWS ANTI-SOVIETISM OF PRC YOUTH PAPER

LD081004 Moscow TASS in English 0945 GMT 8 May 79 LD

["Chinese Youth and Maoist Propaganda"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 8, TASS--There is no lie that will not be used by publishers of the Chinese youth newspaper ZHONGGUO QUINGNIANBAO in a bid to discredit the USSR and other socialist countries. They are dogging, trying to find "arguments" to justify their departure from socialist positions, writes the Soviet newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

ZHONGGUO QUINGNIANBAO attacks detente and disarmament, reiterating arguments and "facts" from the arsenal of the most diehard Pentagon generals, tries to discredit in the eyes of the readers the principle of friendship and cooperation--the foundation of the mutual relations between socialist countries. Its publications distort the efforts of the USSR's peace proposals at U.N. General Assembly sessions, misinterpret the meaning of the articles of the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty of friendship and cooperation.

The article points out that ZHONGGUO QUINGNIANBAO was trying for a long time to bypass in silence the many-thousand strong actions of the Shanghai youth which continued for several months. And it started talking only when these strikes and demonstrations spread throughout the country and became dangerous for the ruling top line-up.

From the rostrum of the 10th Congress of the Communist Youth League of China the Chinese youth was loudly urged to "carry aloft the banner of proletarian internationalism". The publications in the Chinese newspaper show once again how they in Beijing understand "proletarian internationalism," the article runs.

The Chinese newspaper extols strong personalities from NATO, American hawks. And the youth newspaper writes very much unwillingly about the life of the youth of other countries.

One cannot find in ZHONGGUO QUINGNIANBAO items on the present-day life of international youth movement, about the struggle of boys and girls of capitalist countries for their rights. In the distorting mirror of Maoist propaganda there is no place for truth, stresses the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA.

JAPANESE CP LEADERS SEEK NORMAL RELATIONS WITH CPSU

LD081836 Moscow TASS in English 1755 GMT 8 May 79 LD

["For Further Development of Relations Between the CPSU and the Communist Party of Japan"--TASS headline]

[Text] Tokyo, May 8, TASS--The Communist Party of Japan has lately taken broad measures against the activation of the force of reaction and militarism, to promote democracy, safeguard the rights and interests of the working people. This activity is meeting ever broader support among the popular masses. This is borne out, specifically, by the results of the latest elections to the local organs of power which strengthened considerably the positions of the Communist Party of Japan.

The leadership of the Communist Party of Japan believes that the party's clear-cut attitude to various reactionary propaganda and slander in connection with the events in Indochina contributes to successful struggle against imperialism, militarism and reaction. Proceeding from the principled line to develop relations with the anti-imperialist and democratic forces, with the communist parties of different states, the leaders of the Communist Party of Japan have repeatedly stressed lately the great importance of normalizing the relations between the Communist Party of Japan and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. As noted in the agreed statement on the working meeting of representatives of both parties in Moscow, held on April 11-12, "the Japanese side assessed positively, among other things, the constructive approach to the question of past events in inter-party relations, manifested by CPSU representatives at the preliminary negotiations in Tokyo," (held early in 1979).

The local press calls attention to the preparatory talks now under way in Moscow at which the sides are discussing the prospects of a future meeting of summit delegations of both parties. It is noted that the very fact of these negotiations, which are being conducted for the Communist Party of Japan by T. Nishizawa, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Japan, is of great importance for both parties taking part in them and for the international communist movement.

CPSU 'Technical Error'

OW090111 Tokyo KYODO in English 0007 GMT 9 May 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, May 8, KYODO--The Soviet Communist Party has admitted that two words were omitted due to a "technical error" from the Russian text of the document announced by the communist parties of Japan and the Soviet Union in April in normalization of their relations.

Tomio Nishizawa, visiting vice chairman of the Japan Communist Party, revealed at a press conference Tuesday that the error was made known by B.N. Ponomarev, an alternate Politburo member of the Soviet Communist Party, at the meeting held between the two Monday. He said a corrected version of the Russian text of the document will be published in the coming issue of the semi-monthly organ of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee to be put out in the middle of May. In the document agreed on between the two parties when Nishizawa visited Moscow last April, a clause was included which said "the Japanese side affirmatively assessed the constructive attitude expressed by the Soviet Communist Party's representatives at the preliminary talks held in Tokyo in respect to the problem of past relations of the two parties." The clause was meant to signify the Soviet party's retraction of its support for Yoshio Shiga, who was purged from the JCP, and other members of the anti-JCP group.

Nishizawa said, however, that the words "past" and "problem" were found omitted from the clause.

The document was published in the organs of both parties. It is usual for articles published in Soviet newspapers to be checked in detail before publication. Therefore, observers said it cannot be considered that the two words were dropped merely due to an error of the printer. Nishizawa, however, avoided pressing the Soviet party further on the error. This was indicated as meaning that the JCP is placing top priority in improving relations with the Soviet party.

Nishizawa is planning to meet with members of the Soviet party's Central Committee Thursday and Friday to exchange views on various problems, centered on the planned holding of official talks between JCP Chairman Kenji Miyamoto and Soviet party leaders.

JAPANESE CLAIM OF SOVIET AIRBASE IN VIETNAM DENIED

LD031924 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 3 May 79 LD

["IZVESTIYA on Yamashita's Concoctions"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, May 3, TASS--"In one of his numerous statements the head of the Japanese Defence Agency Ganri Yamashita expressed alarm that the Soviet Union is allegedly setting up an airbase in Vietnam," IZVESTIYA writes today. "The general, of course, has no evidence to support this claim and could not have any evidence for the simple reason that the above-mentioned base exists only in the runaway imagination of Yamashita and his military colleagues. His was not the only statement to this effect. Japan's reactionary circles openly speak out in various forms about the non-existent "Soviet threat." And they fancy seeing Soviet military bases even in the remotest parts of our planet. They are putting everything upside down.

"But after all it is in Japan that 140 U.S. military bases and installations are located and some 45,000 American servicemen are stationed," IZVESTIYA continues. "And these are not castles in the air, created by the sick imagination of Japanese strategists, like the invented Soviet air base in Vietnam, but real U.S. air bases in Kadena, Yokota, Iwakuni, and other parts of Japan."

"Applause to the dangerous course of the Japanese military sounds in Beijing as well. The Chinese leaders, proceeding from the Japanese-Chinese treaty 'on peace and friendship' are pushing Japan towards an aggravation of the situation in the Far East, are trying to sow mistrust in our country, and are harbouring plans of creating a hostile surrounding around the Soviet Union. With concoctions concerning the establishment of a Soviet air base in Vietnam are nothing but a new step in the strange dance that the Japanese military are performing to the music of their 'wellwishers' from Washington and Beijing."

DPRK ECONOMIC OFFICIAL ARRIVES IN MOSCOW FOR TALKS

SK090649 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 8 May 79 SK

[Text] DPRK minister of external economic affairs, Comrade Chong Song-nam, [as heard] arrived in Moscow on 8 May en route to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. He was met at the airport by the deputy chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Astashev. The DPRK guest will stay in Moscow until 10 May.

NOVOYE VREMYA COMMENTS ON ACHIEVEMENTS OF AFGHAN REVOLUTION

LD251546 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 25 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 25, TASS--"Over the time that has passed since April 27, 1978, the people's democratic revolution in Afghanistan has already achieved much: It has attracted millions of working people to the road of socioeconomic progress. The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) which took power, set about realizing the age-old dream of its people--to create a society without oppression and exploitation", writes the weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA].

"Already through their first steps, the PDPA and the revolutionary government have shown that the broad masses of the working people are in the focus of their attention. It is to the working people that the government programme is addressed. The programme provides for fundamental socioeconomic transformations: a radical land reform, democratisation of social life, abolition of national oppression and discrimination, industrialisation of the country with reliance on the development of the state sector, a rise in the living standard of the population, elimination of unemployment, and price control."

"The government announced its adherence to the policy of nonalignment, the struggle for general disarmament and deepening of detente, support for the national liberation movement and the strengthening of relations of friendship and cooperation with neighbours and with all peace-loving countries in general," the NEW TIMES goes on.

"Considerable efforts are aimed at breaking the old state apparatus in the centre and in the provinces, at regulating legal procedure and forming a new state apparatus consisting of specialists devoted to the cause of the revolution. The people's armed forces are being strengthened. The prices of a number of foodstuffs and manufactures have been lowered. In order to reduce unemployment, thousands of additional job opportunities have been created. New apartment houses for the working people are under construction, and free emergency medical aid has been introduced. About 500 new schools have opened, with instruction conducted in the languages of national minorities, too. The publication of newspapers and radio broadcasting in those languages have been started. About a million people are within the scope of the literacy campaign. The training of technical personnel has been broadened, and an academy of sciences has been founded. For the first time in the history of Afghanistan, a really radical and democratic solution to the land question, elimination of the parasitic class of landlords and the transfer of land to the possession of those who till it are being ensured," the weekly points out.

"Much has been done by the people's government over the past year in the foreign-policy field as well. The DRA's international prestige as a member of the movement of nonaligned states is growing. All-round relations with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries develop successfully, getting filled with a new content."

KABUL TIMES CONDEMNS HOSTILE BBC PROPAGANDA

LD071036 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, May 5, TASS--The newspaper KABUL TIMES condemned the BBC's hostile propaganda against Afghanistan. The newspaper writes editorially that the BBC broadcasts are of antipopular character and are aimed at provoking an increase in tension in the country. The KABUL TIMES qualifies the BBC's actions as an interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan and points out that all such intrigues against the Afghan revolution are doomed to failure.

USSR SOLIDARITY WITH SRV AFFIRMED IN FACE OF CHINESE THREATS

LD081315 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 79 p 5 LD

[Mikhail Domogatskikh article under "Observer's Opinion" rubric and general heading: "Policy of Threats and Provocations"]

[Text] Beijing's aggression against Socialist Vietnam, as is well known, met with a fitting rebuff. But, while agreeing to negotiations in Hanoi, Beijing, as recent events show, has not abandoned its aggressive plans. Chinese State Council Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping recently told the UN secretary general provocatively that "China retains the right to act" and that it intends to "teach a new lesson" to Vietnam. Chinese troops are now concentrated at the borders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and Laos. At the same time a noisy militarist campaign has been mounted in China. On the Vietnamese border Beijing is continuing its armed provocations.

New threats against Vietnam are being heard at a time when the Chinese delegation at the negotiations in Hanoi is rejecting the SRV's constructive proposals, and is advancing various absurd demands which can only be assessed as an attempt to force Vietnam to embark on concessions to Beijing's great-power expansionist appetites. The impression is formed that the Chinese leaders have agreed to the negotiations only for the purpose of camouflage.

The Chinese leaders are threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia. But they must not forget that the solidarity of the Soviet people, the peoples of the other fraternal socialist countries and of the forces of peace and progress throughout the world are on Vietnam's side.

VIETNAMESE ARMY OFFICIAL LAUDS SOVIET AID

LD071802 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 7, TASS--"We are deeply grateful to the Soviet Union for the assistance and support which it gave us during the war against the Chinese aggressors", it was pointed out by Lieutenant-Colonel Nguyen Viet Thanh, one of the heads of the Political Department of the Vietnamese People's Army. He spoke today during a meeting at the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the Soviet Committee of Support to Vietnam. Nguyen Viet Thanh heads the delegation of Vietnamese armymen, which is visiting the USSR at the invitation of these public organizations.

"The Chinese rulers, the head of the delegation said, "have unleashed an aggressive war against our peace-loving people because they are displeased by the successes of Socialist Vietnam, by its independent policy. But Beijing's attempts to obstruct our progress have fallen through."

"The Soviet Union," Nguyen Viet Thanh continued, " has always sided with the people of Vietnam both during our struggle against French and American imperialism, and during the struggle against the Chinese aggressors. The Soviet Union's assistance to Vietnam has been and remains great and effective."

"We know", he said, "that 75 percent of the money received from the communist subbotnik, held in the USSR on the eve of Lenin's birth anniversary, have been contributed to the fund of assistance to Vietnam. This is a great political, moral and material support to our people. It is an expression of the Soviet people's internationalism.

"The fact that the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community, all progressive mankind side with us," Nguyen Viet Thanh said, "inspired us in the fight against the Chinese aggressors, helps us to build a peaceful life on our land."

KAMPUCHEA PROTESTS AIRSPACE VIOLATION BY THAI AIRCRAFT

LD081718 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 8, TASS--According to the Kampuchean news agency SPK, a representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea made a statement on the violations by Thai military aircraft of Kampuchean air space. The Kampuchean Foreign Ministry draws attention to the dangerous consequences of the violations of sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. The statement points out that in the process of elimination of the remnants of the Pol Pot gangs the Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea consistently respected and respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Thailand, the border between the two countries. The Foreign Ministry of the People's Republic of Kampuchea expressed hope that the Thai side will follow a similar policy in the name of preserving the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

KAMPUCHEANS REPAIR ROADS, BRIDGES DAMAGED BY KHMER ROUGE

LD081752 Moscow TASS in English 1411 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, May 8, TASS--Everywhere in Kampuchea one can still see twisted rusty remains of passenger cars, trucks without wheels with torn-away doors, and mis-shapen vehicle bodies. These are automobiles graveyards--the consequence of the sway of the Pol Pot regime. Prior to 1975 there had been tens of thousands of motor vehicles in the country. So-called "Khmer Rouge" destroyed the vehicles cynically stating the "the Kampuchean people will build a new life with their own hands without the help of the objects of the rotten bourgeois civilization". Only several passenger cars, in which Chinese advisers and representatives of the antipopular clique's top echelon rode, and trucks intended for the needs of the Pol Pot army were among the vehicles that survived.

Roads and transport facilities were seriously damaged. Over the three years of the rule of the reactionary regime, they did not have any maintenance attention. Upon turning to flight under the pressure of the liberation forces, the Pol Pot men added to the destruction by destroying bridges behind themselves and blowing up roads.

From the first days of the people's power, special attention has been devoted to the restoration of transport facilities and ways of communication. Specialists who survived, in spite of the fact that they had been sent to the "people's communes" of Pol Pot, are returning to enterprises, and repair work is being organized. In Phnom Penh alone, three autorepair shops have been set up, workers are putting the vehicles in order, and special groups are busy gathering and bringing the broken vehicles to the shops to provide the shops with necessary spare parts.

Road work is being conducted actively. Tens of tractors and bulldozers are at work at Highway Number One--the main transportation artery of the country. Other roads are being rehabilitated as well. The construction of wooden bridges is over on Highway Number Six, and reinforced-concrete bridges are being constructed on Highway Thirteen. More and more repaired motor vehicles appear on the country's renewed road with every passing day. The vehicles carry Kampucheans who return from concentrated [as received] camps to their native localities to build a peaceful, happy life there.

KULIKOV, POLAND'S JARUZELSKI VISIT NORTHERN GROUP OF FORCES

LD041019 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEDA in Russian 28 Apr 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent Maj A. Khorunskiy report: "Guests of the Servicemen of the Northern Group of Forces"]

[Text] Northern Group of Forces--Army General W. Jaruzelski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Polish national defense minister, and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, have visited the Northern Group of Forces.

Also visiting the Soviet servicemen were General of Arms W. Sawczuk, Polish deputy national minister and chief of the Polish Army Main Political Directorate, General of Arms E. Molczyk, Polish deputy national defense minister and chief inspector of combat training at the Ministry of National Defense, and other generals in the Polish Army.

A guard of honor greeted the guests and the Polish and USSR state anthems were played.

Army General W. Jaruzelski received a report from the chief of the guard of honor and inspected the formation of Soviet servicemen.

Army General W. Jaruzelski, marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov and the other guests were accompanied by Col Gen Yu.F. Zarudin, commander of the Northern Group of Forces, Maj Gen N.A. Lushnichenko, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Directorate of the Northern Group of Forces, and other Soviet generals and officers.

The guests visited a number of units, inspected combat vehicle pools and familiarized themselves with the servicemen's combat and political training, life and daily routine. They observed a tactical exercise by a tank battalion.

Army General W. Jaruzelski and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov were received warmly and cordially by the personnel of the ninth military unit and by the families of servicemen.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov met with leading personnel of the Northern Group of Forces.

CHERNENKO, RUSAKOV ATTEND CSSR AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION

LD082256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Lovetinsky, the ambassador of Czechoslovakia to our country, gave a reception today on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from fascist invaders and the ninth anniversary of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and the CSSR.

Present at the reception were Chernenko, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and other officials, including heads of ministries and departments, military chiefs and representatives of party, administrative and social organizations.

CSSR LEADERS ATTEND SOVIET RECEPTION IN PRAGUE

LD082322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Matskevich, USSR ambassador in Czechoslovakia, held a reception in honor of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War. Comrades Husak, Strougal and members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, members of the Czechoslovak Government, deputies of the Federal Assembly, military leaders of the Czechoslovak People's Army and representatives of the public were present at the reception.

ARKHIPOV RECEIVES YUGOSLAV ACADEMY PRESIDENT

LD081900 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Ivan Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received in the Kremlin today Jakov Sirotkovic, president of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts, who is in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

On the same day Jakov Sirotkovic was received by Vladimir Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

BRIEFS

GDR ANNIVERSARY IN KIEV--A solemn public meeting was held in Kiev on 7 May to commemorate the 34th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from Hitlerite fascists. Present in the presidium were Vashchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Council of Ministers first deputy chairman; Pogrebnyak, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo candidate member and secretary; Kolotukha, Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium secretary; and other officials. A report was delivered by (Karpyuk), board member of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR and Ukrainian deputy minister of consumer services. The meeting was addressed by Rudolf Roscher, GDR consul general in Kiev. On 7 May the GDR Consulate General in Kiev gave a reception on the occasion of the anniversary. [Kiev Domesitc Service in Ukrainian 0500 GMT 8 May 79 AU]

PONOMAREV-LED CPSU DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PCF CONGRESS

LD081217 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] At the invitation of the French Communist Party Central Committee, a CPSU delegation left Moscow for Paris on 8 May to take part in the work of the 23d Congress of the French Communist Party. The delegation comprises Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the head of the delegation; Afanasyev, CPSU Central Committee member and editor in chief of PRAVDA; Bodyul, CPSU Central Committee member and first secretary of the Moldavian CP Central Committee; and Zagladin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department. The delegation was seen off at Vnukovo Airport by Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee; and Mogilevets, deputy administrator of the CPSU Central Committee.

Arrival in Paris

LD081850 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1747 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Paris--A CPSU delegation headed by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived here today to take part in the work of the 23d Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF]. The delegation was met at the airport by Gaston Plissonier, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PCF Central Committee; Louis Baillot, member of the PCF Central Committee, P. (Mersika), mayor of Vitry; and Stepan Chervonenko, USSR ambassador to France.

LONGSTANDING FRIENDSHIP, SOLIDARITY OF CPSU, PCF PRAISED

LD090256 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Vasiliy Guriyev commentary]

[Text] The 23d Congress of the French Communist Party [PCF] opens tomorrow; it will discuss urgent tasks in the struggle for the vital interests of the workers. The French working class and communists are operating in complicated circumstances, writes our observer Vasiliy Guriyev. The development of the workers' movement in the context of the worsening crisis of capitalism presents them with complicated and ever changing problems. If the French workers are scoring successes in the struggle for their vital interests, for democratic changes, for peace and socialism, they owe this largely to the fact that they possess a party which is their political vanguard.

Nowadays the PCF has become an influential political force in France. It is known that each party itself works out its strategy and tactics quite independently. The Soviet communists are sympathetic to the French communists' search for the most effective means and methods of action which would take national characteristics into account and be based on the principle of scientific socialism.

The Soviet people wish the French communists further successes in strengthening the party on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, in expanding its ties with the workers, in its struggle against all attempts to deflect the party from the revolutionary class positions.

The communists have never shut themselves up in a national ivory tower, The class struggle is stamped with universal, international characteristics. The workers of all countries have the same enemy: imperialism, which sows exploitation and oppression wherever it can. This is why the workers and their parties have always attached primary significance to international solidarity, unity of action, and the cohesion of all working and democratic forces.

The Soviet people always resonantly echo [word indistinct] by communists and other national and patriotic forces of France to enlarge European cooperation, to overcome the division of Europe, for an independent French foreign policy. The communists not only oppose the creation of new military and political blocs in Europe and the expansion of existing ones, but seek to agree on the simultaneous dissolution of NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization.

The Soviet and French communists, the CPSU and the PCF, are united by longstanding strong ties of friendship and solidarity. All the (?threats) by the class enemies and opportunists are powerless to break this fraternal friendship, which is steeped in lengthy battles for peace, democracy and socialism and against all demonstrations of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism.

Our parties are united in joint positions on many cardinal topical problems. They adhere to the development of internationalist cooperation among the communist and workers parties founded on the ideas of Marx and Lenin, to the strengthening of the cohesion of the international communist movement, which provides a solid basis for developing and strengthening fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the PCF for the good of the Soviet and French peoples, in the interest of peace and socialism.

MEDIA RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPROVING FRANCE-USSR RELATIONS

LD081810 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0904 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, 8 May--TASS political observer Sergey Kulik writes:

It is certainly not fortuitous that the basic document of the 10th Soviet-French summit meeting is called not a "declaration" but a "program." It shows the true paths to achieving the main aim of Moscow and Paris: further cooperation for the benefit of peace and detente. This program has not only registered everything positive that was achieved together over the past decade and a half, but also sketched out those close, similar aims for the sake of which our countries wish to undertake joint practical steps in the interests of the peaceful future of our peoples, and of all mankind. And this is new in the practice of relations between East and West, an important, stage-marking political milestone.

The media now bear great responsibility for the further successful improvement of the political climate between Moscow and Paris. As was correctly emphasized by Giscard d'Estaing, it is desirable for the documents dealing with the various aspects of political, economic and cultural cooperation between the USSR and France to receive a wide response. The big and positive work carried out by the Soviet press in creating a favorable atmosphere for the development of Soviet-French relations has been noted frequently in France. One cannot but agree with the French L'HUMANITE, therefore. Pointing out that Moscow and Paris attach special importance to the results of the Soviet-French summit dialog the paper writes: "It is necessary now to elucidate the accord reached and to implement it."

OBSERVERS 'GUESSING' UK NEW OK GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD091001 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[C. Vasilyev article under the rubric "On Topical Themes": "Britain After the Election"]

[Text] The brief but intensive election campaign in the British Isles is over. On 3 May the voters went to the polling booths and marked their ballot for candidates to the House of Commons. Britain's bourgeois mass information media tried to represent the election campaign struggle as a model of "democracy." Indeed: A record number of candidates--more than 2,500--were put forward for the 635 seats in Parliament. Candidates were put forward by the most diverse political parties and groupings--from the profascist "National Front" to the new "Ecology" Party which has only just emerged. However, this outer skin of multiparty "democracy" soon fell away, since the British political system is constructed on a two-party basis. The Labor Party and the Conservatives are in power alternately. The voting on Thursday amounted to a confrontation between them.

The British Tories were the victors. They received 339 seats, the Labor Party--268, the Liberals--11, and the other parties--17. To understand the reasons for the Conservatives' success it is necessary to analyze the factors that led to the defeat of the Labor Party. The main problems during the election campaign were questions of a socioeconomic nature. In recent years the national economy has been in a state of permanent stagnation. Industrial production--the former pride of the British--is virtually at a standstill. Inflation is continuing to rage. The army of unemployed has reached a postwar record--1.5 million people. All this leads to a fall in the living standards of British working people, those very voters whose reaction to the fruits of Labor rule made itself felt first in last winter's mass strikes, and then during the elections.

Neither the Labor Party leadership nor the Conservative leaders proposed any constructive solutions to the country's economic ills in their election programs. Instead, in the words of THE FINANCIAL TIMES, the voters were inundated with "contradictory promises from the rivals concerning greater prosperity in the future." Here the Tories appealed to those voters with little political awareness, playing on their base feelings and property instincts. "Curb the trade unions," "strengthen law and order," "Freedom for private enterprise"--those are the main slogans under which the conservatives went to the polls. Granting the opportunity for the "National Front" to appear on television and at rallies to openly advance racist slogans played into the Conservatives' hands, by pushing the needle of the political barometer to the right.

In the ballyhoo of the election campaign the problem of Ulster was left to one side. The two parties are close together in this respect. But silence on the question of Northern Ireland does not mean the problem will cease to exist. On the contrary, the elections demonstrated the extreme tension in that British province. More than 30,000 soldiers and armed policemen supervised the voting in Ulster.

Political observers are now trying to guess what the new government's foreign policy line will be. During the campaign the Conservatives called for increased arms expenditure and an increase in "Britain's contribution to NATO" under the dressing of the same old notorious "Soviet threat." The Tory leaders' statements during the election campaign on questions of domestic and foreign policy gave a REUTERS observer grounds for stating, in analyzing the election results, that the new Conservative government will be the "most rightwing in recent decades."

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR TO USSR HOLDS MOSCOW PRESS CONFERENCE

LD081220 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 8, TASS--Professor Mohammad Mokri, first ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the USSR, has today held in the Iranian Embassy a press-conference for Soviet and foreign newsmen. The ambassador said that Iran will strive for friendship and cooperation with all countries respecting the republic's sovereignty and independence.

Mohammad Mokri spoke highly of the support for the Iranian revolution expressed in the speech of President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev at a meeting with the electorate of the Bauman Electoral District of the City of Moscow on March 2 this year.

The ambassador described the relations between Iran and the USSR as "rather good" and goodneighbourly, which, Mohammed Mokri stressed, is determined not by the geographical position of the two countries, but by the Soviet policy of support for the national liberation movements.

The ambassador expressed confidence that the all-round ties between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Soviet Union will broaden and strengthen.

Further Report

LD081718 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Mohammad Mokri, the new ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the Soviet Union, held a press conference in Moscow today. He stressed that the shah's regime had nothing in common with the people, and only after its overthrow were objective conditions created for the development of Iran's links with all countries of the world on a new basis. As for relations with the USSR, they are being built on the principles of good neighborliness and are determined not only by the geographical position of Iran, but also by the history of friendship between the two peoples.

The ambassador expressed his hope for the strengthening and deepening of these relations in the future. The USSR, he said, has supported the Iranian revolution. This was expressed in particular in the answers of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev to the questions of a PRAVDA correspondent, when the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium warned against interference in Iranian affairs. We are against attempts to use our country as an espionage base to spy on Soviet territory, Mokri stressed. Iran will never allow this. It will not enter into any military alliance aimed against anyone at all. We also intend to develop economic, technical and cultural links with our northern neighbor.

In conclusion the ambassador dwelt on a number of other aspects of the foreign and internal policy of Iran. He stressed in particular that his country is giving moral and political support to the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine and has broken off links with Israel and the As-Sadat regime, which has betrayed the interests of the Arab peoples and the Islamic countries.

MOSCOW COMMENTATOR ASSESSES VALUE OF PERSIAN PROGRAMS

TA081140 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 7 May 79 TA

[Igor Savchenko commentary on occasion of Radio Day]

[Text] Radio, which is one of mankind's greatest and most ingenious inventions, has many uses and accomplishes many tasks, the most important of which is probably that of a mass communications medium, a means of bringing people together. Moscow Radio is one of the biggest and most famous mass communications media in the world which every day broadcasts programs in 63 languages, and for 3 hours in the Persian language.

In our programs we broadcast to our listeners topics on the life of our country, about the peaceful internal and foreign policy of the Soviet Communist Party and our government, about events that are of interest and concern to mankind and about the views concerning these events. It goes without saying that a feeling of great respect for the Iranian people and their culture, and respect for the sovereign right of the people over their destiny is the outstanding characteristic of all the employees who prepare and broadcast Moscow Radio's Persian programs.

Noninterference in the internal affairs of Iran or any other country is the law in the life, work and activity of Moscow Radio, and obviously we do not hide our views and sympathy. In Iran and in any other place we support those who struggle for the holy mission of liberty and national independence. This support is totally proper and legal, because Moscow Radio is not only a mass communications medium and news bureau but is also the voice of the Soviet Government. And the support of nations' struggles for a better future is the basic aim and foundation of the activity of the Soviet Government and Communist Party in the foreign policy arena.

There is no place or region in the world in which the Soviet Government and Communist Party do not support justice, progress and peace, and this point is applicable both to distant Africa and also to our neighboring country Iran. This attitude is reflected in Moscow Radio's programs. Moscow Radio programs are constantly overflowing with sympathy regarding the problems and apprehensions of the Iranian people in their struggle for a better future, and it is completely logical that when the Iranian people rose to fight the monarchic system and its American supporters, Moscow Radio, just like all the mass communications media of our country, sincerely supported the Iranian people.

The propaganda media of the shah's regime and its Western supporters issued a flood of malicious accusations and charges against the struggling and fighting people of Iran, and tried to prove that the revolutionary movement was a result of foreign provocation. It was only the Soviet radio and press, and the progressive press of other countries, which revealed and divulged these false accusations. As our listeners have pointed out, this act by Soviet mass communications media played an important role in scotching the tumultuous accusations of the enemies of the Iranian revolution.

When U.S. imperialist circles perceived that under the pressure of the all-out struggle not only the foundations of the shah's regime but also their own neocolonialist positions were crumbling, they diligently prepared the elements for military intervention in Iran to crush the revolution. The famous remarks by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, that foreigners should not interfere in the affairs of the Iranian people was a firm and serious warning to imperialists and those who favor military adventures. Moscow Radio in those days, by following this general policy of the Soviet Government regarding events in Iran, was revealing persistently the imperialists' anti-Iranian conspiracies.

All the activities by U.S. imperialists to crush the Iranian revolution were being revealed and exposed by Soviet mass communications media. In those days we were receiving many letters from our listeners, and we were greatly pleased that our Iranian listeners, like Mr Ahmad Bahari, were writing. We are grateful to the Soviet mass communications media for their support and factual and impartial analysis of the events of our struggle, and many of us were inspired by Leonid Brezhnev's interview broadcast in full by Moscow Radio. In this very important moment we felt that we were not alone.

All know that the Soviet Union was one of the first countries to recognize the victory of the anti-imperialist revolution and the declaration of the republican system in Iran, and to state that it was ready to develop all-out Soviet-Iranian relations on the basis of mutual respect, good feeling and mutual noninterference in internal affairs. Now also Moscow Radio, by observing the general policy of the Soviet Government regarding Iran, will endeavor as far as possible to strengthen the goodneighborly foundations of the two countries and consolidate the basis for good understanding between the two nations, and to reveal the continued imperialist conspiracies against Iran.

According to reports, Moscow Radio's programs containing subjects have been warmly approved and evaluated by different circles in your country. Remarks by Mr Minatchi, Iranian minister of information and propaganda, are proof of this claim. He said recently that the Soviet mass communications media, in contrast to many Western communications media, analyze events in Iran with truthfulness, impartiality, and friendliness. The Iranian minister of information and propaganda said: The Iranian people can only be grateful to the Soviet Union for its support for the revolutionary movement.

With the victory of the Iranian revolution conditions have been brought about to raise the level of Soviet-Iranian relations a new and higher stage, and Moscow Radio is using all its endeavors so that these opportunities may be utilized for the benefit of our nations and countries.

MOSCOW PERSIAN DESCRIBES ORIGINS OF MARXISM-LENINISM

TA081438 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 7 May 79 TA

[Text] Dear listeners, as of yesterday, 5 May, 161 years have passed since the birth of Karl Marx, the founder of theoretical communism, thinker and great revolutionary. Karl Marx was born in the German town of [word indistinct] and after graduating from Berlin University, received a degree in philosophy in 1841. Karl Marx was prosecuted by official sources and the governor for political and revolutionary activities, and therefore, had to move constantly from one country to another. Marx got acquainted with Friedrich Engels in 1844 and for the rest of their lives they were sincere friends who fought together. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels established the first international proletariat organization--the United Communists--in 1847, and published its program known as the "Communist Manifesto." In this program, for the first time, the principal theories of communism were published in an orderly fashion.

The famous book, "Das Kapital," is the main literary work of Karl Marx. In this book and in his numerous economic and philosophical works Karl Marx showed that social progress and the course of mankind's history is determined by the development of production; and the social system is dependent on those who control production facilities such as land, factories, institutions, banks, transportation, etc. Capitalist private ownership unavoidably divides the people into exploiters and exploited; namely, into those who work and create material values and those who, as owners of the factories, institutions and land, take over the fruit of the labor of others.

Therefore, this social injustice of private ownership over production facilities should be abolished. Karl Marx andFriedrich Engels came to the conclusion that the worker class--the most oppressed and, at the same time, the most united and massed class in capitalist society--was able to accomplish this task and to abolish private ownership over production facilities.

The soundness of any theory and opinion is only proved by practice and tactic. When Karl Marx andFriedrich Engels wrote over 100 years ago about the certain and unavoidable progress of mankind toward socialism, many considered that to be imagination and fancy. Attempts to change and distort the teachings of communists and their activities began with the founding of communism and still continues. Nevertheless, all of us are witnessing the fact that mankind is progressing toward the direction shown by Marx, Engels and Lenin, who continued their work.

The socialist revolution of 1917 in Russia, which was achieved under the leadership of the Communist Party founded by Lenin, was the beginning of practical changes on the basis of socialist principals. Lenin developed Marxism for implementation in the new historical conditions. For this reason today we call communist ideology Marxism-Leninism instead of Marxism. In his works Lenin proved theoretically that the present era is the era of the destruction of capitalism, and imperialism is the last progressive stage in the colonialist system. By viewing the world map we see that one-third of humanity now lives in a socialist system, and countries who have freed themselves from colonialist dependence have chosen a noncapitalist path of development. In this way history is moving toward the school of thought of Marx and Lenin.

AP, KHOMEYNI, PLO'S AL-FAHUM ON U.S.-EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TIES

LD081806 Moscow TASS in English 1735 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 8, TASS--The trip of State Secretary Cyrus Vance to Tel Aviv and Cairo, scheduled for the end of this month, is intended as yet another manifestation of Washington's approval of the policy pursued by Israel and its partner in the separate deal. As reported by the ASSOCIATED PRESS, he will attend the opening of the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on the granting of the status of "administrative autonomy" to the Palestinian population of the Western Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. This gesture has the purpose of displaying Washington's interest in the earliest implementation of Begin's "autonomy" plan, which runs counter to the vital interests of the Arab people of Palestine and has been unanimously rejected by them.

Tehran, May 8, TASS--Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian revolution, has urged the peoples to step up their struggle against As-Sadat's capitulatory course. The Egyptian people, he stressed, must put an end to As-Sadat's disgraceful servility to the United States. Khomeyni also pointed out that the Arab and other Moslem states should come out jointly to rebuff the Egyptian president's traitorous actions.

Beirut, May 8, TASS--Khalid al-Fahum, chairman of the National Council of Palestine, said in an interview to the weekly AL-WATAN AL'ARABI that the main task of the Palestinian revolution today was to torpedo the sinister plans of the United States, Egypt and Israel, to isolate As-Sadat's traitorous regime completely. To achieve this goal it is necessary to strengthen the Palestinian resistance movement's cooperation with the progressive forces of the Arab world.

F. Kawasma, mayor of the town of Hebron on the Israeli-occupied Western Bank of the Jordan River, pointed out that the Palestinian Arabs denounced the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty as a document contradicting fully their lawful rights and interests.

There is no Palestinian, he said, who would agree to start negotiations with Israel as long as our land is occupied, our people are denied the right to self-determination and to create their own independent state. We reaffirm that the Palestine Liberation Organisation is the sole lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine and no one else has the right to speak on their behalf.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS DENOUNCES EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY

LD082100 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Aden, May 8, TASS--The participants in a session of the Permanent Secretariat of the All-Arab People's Congress which is under way here have passed a statement in which they resolutely denounced the traitorous separate treaty between Egypt and Israel. In the statement it is pointed out that Tel Aviv's continuing aggression against Lebanon is a consequence [words indistinct] criminal conspiracy.

The document contains a call to the members of the National Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation to hold an extraordinary meeting to draw up measures so as to broaden material and political aid to the Palestinian resistance movement and the Lebanese national-patriotic forces.

ISLAMIC STATES' FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING IN FEZ BEGINS

LD081712 Moscow TASS in English 1510 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, May 8, TASS--The tenth Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Moslem Countries has today opened in the town of Fez in Morocco. Delegations from more than 48 countries are attending the conference.

They are to discuss the Middle East situation as a result of the Egyptian-Israeli separate deal, Israel's unlawful occupation of the Arab part of Jerusalem, the disarmament problem and many other international issues. On the agenda of the meeting are also questions pertaining to a strengthening of all-round cooperation between the Moslem countries.

The Preparatory Committee of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Moslem States has decided to bar the Egyptian delegation from participation in the conference work in protest against the signing by As-Sadat of the treacherous anti-Arab deal with Israel, and recommended to suspend Egypt's membership in this international organisation.

'ARAFAT ATTACKS U.S. POLICY DURING FEZ CONFERENCE ADDRESS

LD081953 Moscow TASS in English 1908 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, May 8, TASS--The Palestinian revolution will thwart all the conspiracies of Israel and its U.S. patrons against the just struggle of the Arab peoples it was stated by Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestinian Liberation Organization. Yasir 'Arafat spoke here at the graduation ceremony of cadets of a military school of the Palestine resistance movement. We shall fight for our rights to the victorious end, and terrorist Begin will not be able to stop us by threats.

Addressing the foreign ministers of Moslem states, who met today at their conference in Fez, Morocco, Yasir 'Arafat urged them to take tough sanctions against the United States. It is impossible to frustrate the conspiracies against the Arab nations if U.S. interests in the Middle East are not dealt a resolute blow, he said. President as-Sadat of Egypt, who has concluded a capitulatory separate treaty with Israel under U.S. aegis is a traitor, who will end up in the garbage pile of history. Suspension of Egypt's membership in the Islamic conference organization, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee stressed, is an insufficient measure. It is necessary to fight against the true mastermind of the separate deal--Washington.

Dwelling on the Pentagon's threats to occupy the oil producing areas of the Arab world if Arab sanctions "affect direct U.S. interests" in the Middle East, Yasir 'Arafat expressed the conviction that the Arab states would be able to defend their oil deposits in case the U.S. Marines were landed there either from the air or from the sea. He accused Israel of waging an aggressive war to destroy the Palestinian people, of using cluster bombs and other mass destruction weapons during its air raids on Palestinian camps and peaceful Lebanese villages. The Israeli leadership's brazen blackmailing of the Lebanon was qualified by Yasir 'Arafat as a "futile attempt to find one more Arab quisling, who would follow in As-Sadat's footsteps."

BEGIN'S CALL FOR TALKS WITH LEBANON EXERCISE IN HYPOCRISY

LD081506 Moscow TASS in English 1406 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 8, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Bulantsev writes:

Apparently exhilarated by the ease with which Egyptian President as-Sadat had betrayed the interests of the Arab peoples, Israeli Prime Minister Begin decided to make an exercise in hypocrisy and demagogy. There is nothing new in this occupation for the Israeli prime minister, but this time he really surpassed his own self: To the accompaniment of the Israeli bombs falling on the Lebanese soil, he proposed the Lebanese leaders to start talks for concluding a separate deal following the pattern of the one Tel Aviv signed with Cairo. Begin also said that Israel's military operations against Lebanon will continue "on land, from the sea and the air."

There is nothing astonishing that the Lebanese Government resolutely rejected the demagogic proposal of the Israeli premier. Prime Minister Salim al-Huss of Lebanon described this proposal as "blackmail". "The point at issue is a manoeuvre with the aim of camouflaging the Israeli raids against innocent Lebanese civilians," he said.

It is hard to say what Begin hoped for when putting forward a proposal, which is a model of demagogy, hypocrisy and cynicism. It can be only guessed that the easy victory of Camp David went to his head, but proposing an act of treachery to the Lebanese leaders, Begin came to the wrong quarter. Camp David will never repeat.

LEBANESE LETTER TO UN REFLECTS SERIOUS WORSENING OF SITUATION

LD080958 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] New York, May 8, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

Tel Aviv officially confirmed once again that it is against the exercise of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights to self-determination and independence. On Monday Israel's permanent representative at the United Nations sent a letter to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim about the treaty between Tel Aviv and Cairo. The letter emphasizes that "under no circumstances will Israel contemplate or permit the establishment of a Palestinian state" in the Western Bank of the Jordan and Gaza sector. The letter also contains a statement that "Jerusalem is and will always remain one indivisible city--the external capital of our country."

Israel's stand confirmed in the document glaringly contradicts the resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council which repeatedly declared in support of the inalienable right of Arab people of Palestine to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state. The world community also refuses to recognize Israel's claims to Jerusalem which Israel announced as its capital. An absolute majority of U.N. member states which maintain diplomatic relations with Israel rejected its demand to transfer their embassies to Jerusalem.

At the same time Israel continues sabotaging the U.N. resolutions which say that southern Lebanon should be returned to the control of the country's legitimate government. As is known a U.N. interim force was created to supervise the accomplishment of the operation and ever has been unable to establish peace in the region. The latest letter sent by the permanent representative of Lebanon at the United Nations to the president of the U.N. Security Council on Monday points to a serious worsening of the situation. All the blame for the aggravation of the situation is put in the letter on Israel and the rightist-Christian military formations equipped, financed, trained and controlled by Israel. Those forces are described as an instrument which is being used by Israel for a destabilization of the situation in Lebanon and as a serious obstacle to the restoration of Lebanon's unity, its sovereignty and political independence. The letter contains a proposal to increase the military might of the U.N. interim force which now has only defensive weapons and is not in a position to make Israel and its agents comply with the U.N. Security Council's resolutions.

Analyzing Israel's actions, U.N. circles note that Tel Aviv viewed the separate deal with Egypt as a green light for a still greater toughening of its stand with regard to the Arab people of Palestine. In the long run, this only heightens tension in the Middle East and pushes still further a possibility of an overall settlement of the crisis.

EGYPT ADOPTS NEW PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN ON PALESTINIAN STATE

LD081820 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Tel Aviv Exerts Pressure on As-Sadat"]

[Text] The Egyptian regime has carried out yet another propaganda maneuver in a desperate attempt to show itself as a struggler in the cause of the rights of the Palestinians and the liberation of Jerusalem.

To illustrate this we find As-Sadat proposing to the participants in the forthcoming conference of Islamic states the study of the issue of seeking means to liberate Jerusalem. Tel Aviv immediately exerted pressure on its new ally.

The Israeli Government announced anew that unified Jerusalem, which will never be partitioned, has been, still is and will remain forever the capital of the Jewish state.

Therefore, the liberation of Jerusalem cannot become the talking point, and, consequently As-Sadat's Israeli ally has once again pointed out that he adopts the stand of the bigger partner towards him--which is to say that the smaller partner cannot actually work independently even as a matter of propaganda!

Add to this that the Israeli permanent UN delegate has denied what As-Sadat's propaganda said, to the effect that the notorious self-rule for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza is a direct path for the establishment of the independent Palestinian state. Yehuda Blum has officially announced in the United Nations that Israel will never allow the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. The Israeli delegate also pointed out that the most the Palestinians in those territories can hope for in the future is self-rule only. But Blum did not explain what he meant.

It is known that there is an official project for self-rule put forward by Begin. It is a project to perpetuate the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza while affecting complete change of the demographic nature of the Palestinian lands--something that will enable Tel Aviv in the future to annex those lands officially to Israel.

This is the notorious self-rule which the Egyptian ally of the Israeli aggressor is trying to illustrate as a path for the solution of the Palestinian issue. This path--if it could be termed thus--has been dismissed by the great majority of the Arabs and almost all the Palestinians who do not want to send anyone to represent them in the forthcoming Egyptian-Israeli talks on self-rule.

'BENEFACTORS' FORCE EGYPT TO MAKE FRESH CONCESSIONS

LD082320 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1628 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Cairo--In conditions of increasing political and economic isolation in the Arab world, Egypt is being forced to make fresh concessions to its Western, and above all U.S., "benefactors" in order to save the country's economy, which is undergoing a severe crisis, from utter collapse. This line carries with it a direct threat to Egypt's economic independence.

Speaking to a delegation of U.S. businessmen here, Egyptian Prime Minister Khalil assured the U.S. entrepreneurs that Egypt is prepared to offer for consideration by foreign investors a plan for the economic development of the country along with all necessary data so that they themselves might select the most acceptable projects for profitable capital investment. Acknowledging that huge economic difficulties confront Egypt and also noting the dominance in the country of the bureaucratic apparatus, the prime minister appealed to the American businessmen to increase their dollar injections into the Egyptian economy.

Khalil said that the government has embarked on implementing a new investments policy aimed at stimulating the role of both the Egyptian and foreign private sectors. In doing so he indicated that Egypt is prepared to grant any guarantees to foreign investors.

GLUKHOV SEES MIDEAST COUNTRIES 'ACTIVELY' OPPOSING EGYPT

LD081351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 79 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Glukhov "Commentator's Column": "Ring of Isolation"]

[Text] A few days ago another two countries--Djibouti and Iran--decided to sever diplomatic relations with Egypt.

This step has been taken as a sign of condemnation of the Egyptian-Israeli treaty aimed at undermining the national interests of the peoples of the Near and Middle East and peace and security there.

As is well known, the overwhelming majority of Arab League states have now severed their diplomatic relations with Egypt. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, on whose material and moral support As-Sadat's regime was counting to a considerable extent, have chosen to dissociate themselves from the regime's conciliatory policy line. As for Syria, Iraq, Libya, Algeria and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, they were the first to have recourse to sanctions against Cairo by recalling their representatives from Egypt back in 1977--immediately after the Egyptian president's visit to occupied Jerusalem. Now even a non-Arab country--Iran, which had previously ended oil deliveries to the Israeli aggressors--has joined the boycott of the separate deal.

Thus the ring of isolation around As-Sadat's regime in the Near East arena is tightening with every passing day. In accordance with the Baghdad conference decisions, sanctions such as the suspension of Egypt's Arab League membership, the transfer of the League's headquarters from Cairo to Tunis, the boycott of Egyptian representatives at international conferences and, finally, the severance of diplomatic relations have already been applied to Egypt in the political sphere. Major measures are also being implemented in the economic sphere. Above all there is the ending of economic and financial aid to Egypt.

The calculations of the overseas organizers and the Israeli-Egyptian champions of separate deals designed to split the Arab world that it would be possible to foist capitulationist terms on the Arab peoples one by one have not been vindicated. The attempts to represent the "peace Camp David-style" as a real Near East settlement have failed in precisely the same way.

"The recently signed separate peace treaty with Israel fails to take into account the Palestinian people's legitimate aspirations," the Iranian Foreign Ministry statement on the severance of diplomatic relations with Egypt says. "It confirms once again the aggressiveness of international Zionism and is a bastion of imperialist policy in the region."

Such is the opinion of the public of the Near and Middle Eastern countries which actively opposes the new imperialist conspiracy in the region.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON 'ABD AL-FATTAH ISMA'IL'S ETHIOPIA VISIT

LD082352 Moscow in English to Africa 2000 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Georgiy Tanov commentary]

[Excerpts] The leader of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, has ended his visit to Ethiopia. Commenting on the communique issued in Addis Ababa at the end of the top-level talks, our observer Georgiy Tanov makes the following points:

The main topic of the discussion was the situation in the area of the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa. This is hardly surprising, since the very existence of the two progressive states, Ethiopia and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in one of the key strategic regions of the world, is a disturbing factor of the forces of imperialism and reaction. The Western powers, above all the United States and its co-henchmen Egypt and Israel, urge a military solution of the problem. This has found reflection in the obviously demonstrative nature of the military talks of the Egyptian leadership with the Democratic Republic of Somalia.

Egypt, besides, does not conceal its intention to make real its military presence in certain parts of the Afro-Asian region.

Well-informed observers believe that the efforts to normalise relations between Sudan and Ethiopia have been halted not without Egypt's participation. Egypt continues to give increasing help to the remnants of the separatist groups in the Horn of Africa area. Now that Israel has the begging of Egypt, it has stepped up its aggressive actions in the Middle East. One aim of the coordinated policies of Egypt and Israel is to precipitate conditions for the U.S.' direct involvement in the Middle East and African affairs. Egypt and Israel have partially succeeded, by provoking a conflict situation between the Arab Republic of Yemen and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The United States took advantage of the situation to send advisers and arms to the Arab Republic of Yemen. The resultant talks in the United States about planned forces for interference in the affairs of Afro-Arab countries, and the establishment of a 5th U.S. fleet in the northwestern part of the Indian Ocean. [sentence as heard] The plan for the setting up of a so-called Red Sea pact was denounced at the Addis Ababa talks.

The reactionary idea of turning the Red Sea into a closed Arab lake has become no less reactionary now that plans for an Arab-Israeli lake are being discussed. The Addis Ababa talks also dealt with China's increasing interference, direct and indirect, in the affairs of the progressive countries and organizations of the Afro-Arab region. So a new alliance has emerged in the camp of enemies of the Arab and African nations--that between the United States, Israel, Egypt, China and the reactionary racist regimes in southern Africa. This assessment of the situation given in Addis Ababa coincides in full with the point of view of all the progressive states of the Afro-Arab world.

CONTACTS TO RESOLVE SAHARA DISPUTE GAIN ARAB SATISFACTION

LD042308 Moscow in French to North Africa 2000 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program]

[Text] News agencies have carried reports about increasing contacts recently between the parties concerned for working out a peaceful settlement of the Western Sahara issue. For example, there are reports that the Mauritanian prime minister, Lieutenant Colonel Ould Bouceif, who is on a visit to France, has again affirmed his government's readiness to start talks in this connection with the Polisario leadership. He said that Mauritania's attitude proceeds from internationally recognized principles. These principles include the self-determination which had been stressed in the UN resolution on the Western Sahara issue.

The Arab countries have received with satisfaction the news about the moves to activate the question of settlement of the Western Sahara issue. Broad Arab public circles are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that the enemies of the Arabs are currently relying on kindling and creating difficulties and disputes among the Arabs in order to divert their attention from the pressing Arab issues, issues of struggle against the attempts of imperialist circles to strengthen their positions in the Middle East in the wake of the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal.

For this reason the efforts to settle the Western Sahara issue peacefully not only are in the interests of the various parties directly concerned in the dispute but are also in the interests of the general Arab struggle.

ETHIOPIAN-PDRY COMMUNIQUE SUPPORTS WORLD LIBERATION MOVEMENT

LD061953 Moscow TASS in English 1721 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, May 6, TASS--International detente must become the chief principle of interstate relations. The efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries towards this goal serve world peace and security, serve the interests of the peoples, says a joint communique published here at the end of an official friendly visit to Ethiopia by the general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party CC, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il.

The sides came out for the establishment of lasting peace in the Horn of Africa based on the principles of respect for territorial integrity, inviolability of borders and non-interference in each other's affairs. Ethiopia and the PDRY strongly condemned plans by imperialist and other reactionary forces to create a so-called "Red Sea pact" and came out for preserving the region as a peace zone. The document firmly denounces the policy of the present Chinese leadership. China's aggression against Socialist Vietnam, the communique says, is a threat to peace and security not only in South East Asia, but in the whole world. The sides particularly underlined the reactionary role played by China today in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East.

Genuine peace in the Middle East can only be achieved after granting the legitimate rights of the Palestine people. Having condemned the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal, Ethiopia and the PDRY demanded the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from occupied Arab territories. The sides condemned foreign military presence in Oman and spoke in favour of the Omani people's struggle for its elimination.

They urged all progressive forces in the world to intensify political, moral and material support to national-liberation movements, first of all in Zimbabwe, Namibia and the RSA.[Republic of South Africa]. Ethiopia and the PDRY pointed to the need for strengthening unity of all the world's progressive, peace-loving forces in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

CONGOLESE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW 4 MAY

LD081527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Guests From the People's Republic of the Congo"]

[Text] A party and government delegation from the People's Republic of the Congo headed by Pierre Nze, member of the Congolese Labor Party [PCT] Central Committee Politburo, chief of the PCT Central Committee International Department, and foreign minister of the People's Republic of the Congo, arrived in Moscow on 3 May. The delegation also includes J.P. Nonault, member of the PCT Central Committee and Congolese ambassador to the Soviet Union.

At the airport the delegation was met by V.F. Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR first deputy foreign minister; L.F. Ilichev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and USSR deputy foreign minister; and R.A. Ulyanovskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department.

CUBA'S ALMEIDA REMARKS ON FORTHCOMING NONALINED MEETING

LD090923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Before the Havana Forum"]

[Text] Havana, 3 May--It may be said with complete justification and a feeling of satisfaction that preparation for the sixth conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries in Havana scheduled for this September is taking place successfully. We are confident that this international forum will make an important new contribution to the fruitful activity of the nonalined movement, Juan Almeida, chairman of the Cuban Preparatory Committee for the conference of nonalined countries and member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, stated in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

A group of members of the Cuban Government is now touring the capitals of the countries of the nonalined movement as the personal representatives of Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Council of State and Council of Ministers, J. Almeida continued. This group is extending to the heads of state and government of these countries an invitation from Fidel Castro to take part in the Havana conference and informing them in detail of the progress of preparation for it. The leaders of the nonalined countries are displaying great interest in all questions connected with preparation for the conference.

There is no doubt, J. Almeida continued, that none of the previous meetings of the members of the nonalined movement has attracted such close attention as the imminent Havana conference. We are convinced that the participation of heads of state and government in it will be very extensive and that it will be an extraordinarily important event in international political life.

Despite the fact that the movement unites the most diverse forces, all its participants are equally interested in resolving many vitally important questions which directly concern them and serve as a reliable basis for their increasingly effective unity of action. These are, above all, the total liberation of the peoples of southern Africa and the achievement of true peace in the Near East in accordance with the legitimate interests of the Arab peoples including the Palestinian people, the struggle for our countries' socioeconomic development and for the restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of justice and equality.

The interest growing everywhere in the forthcoming sixth conference is also explained by the fact that this is the first time that such a forum will be held in Latin America--in Cuba, which is one of the countries which founded the movement and which comes out actively and firmly for the unswerving implementation of all its decisions.

PLENARY MEETING OF CUBAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE TAKES PLACE

LD072202 Moscow TASS in English 2047 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Havana, May 7, TASS--The 8th regular Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba was held here under the chairmanship of the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Republic, Fidel Castro.

The plenum discussed and adopted a report by the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba on the activity of the party in 1978 which received a positive estimation both in its internal and external policies.

The plenum noted the results achieved, as well as certain difficulties which emerged in the implementation of the five year plan of the social and economic development of the country. It adopted a number of measures necessary for the successful implementation of planned targets for the end of the current five year period. The plenum also discussed the results of the elections to the local bodies of people's power.

The plenum discussed and approved the proposals for the preparations of the Communist Party of Cuba. It elected Lionel Soto Prieto and Julio Camacho Aguilera members of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba.

The closing of the plenum was addressed by Fidel Castro.

OPPOSITION TO SOMOZA REGIME IN NICARAGUA CONTINUES

LD061422 Moscow TASS in English 1253 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Text] San Jose, May 6, TASS--Patriots from the Sandinist National Liberation Front in Nicaragua continue to deliver resolute blows at detachments of the national guard of the dictorial regime of Somoza. According to reports from that Central American country, the patriots carried out a number of successful operations against punitive troop garrisons in the area of Nueva Guinea on the Atlantic coast. They shot down three aircraft and put out of action many soldiers. In an attempt to impede the patriots' successful actions, Somoza sent to the area a big unit of national guard troopers under the command of the dictator's son Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, who is notorious for massacres of civilian population in Masaya, Leon, Chinandega, Esteli and other towns.

Fierce clashes between guerrillas and national guard detachments are taking place in the Nicaraguan capital and its suburbs. A group of patriots from the Sandinist National Liberation Front made a daring attack on the barracks of punitive troops not far from Managua and inflicted a great loss on the enemy in manpower.

The 24-hour strike by students and school children ended in Managua. They protest against the genocide practised in the country, genocide which women, old men and children fall victim to. The capital's students honoured the memory of the nine-year-old Luis Velasques Flores and other schoolchildren and students who lost their lives recently as a result of punitive operations by the dictatorial regime. More than 30 people were killed in Managua over the past week alone.

Havana, May 6, TASS--The Latin American Continental Organization of Students (OCLAE) condemned the cruel reprisals staged by the criminal regime of Somoza against the students and all people of Nicaragua. The statement issued here by the OCLAE Permanent Secretariat stresses that Somoza, unable to curb the mounting actions against the rotten regime, launched terror against the country's population.

The statement sharply criticizes the stand of the United States which continues giving support to the sanguinary regime with a view to preventing the people's victory in Nicaragua.

EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED FOR IMPROVED IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD081431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 May 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Efficiency of Ideological Work"]

[Text] Under the conditions of developed socialism, broad opportunities have been created for fulfilling our party's program aims in shaping people's communist consciousness. We have numerous, well-trained ideological cadres at our disposal. The country has a powerful information and propaganda apparatus equipped with modern technology. Defining a clear political line and the strategy and tactics of further movement toward communism, the 25th CPSU Congress pointed out the main avenues of ideological work at the contemporary stage. "The practice of party organizations," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in his congress report, "suggests to us the way to be followed so that we can achieve an improvement in its efficiency. It is the comprehensive approach to organizing the entire sphere of education, that is, insuring the close unity of ideological-political, labor and moral education with consideration for the particular features of the various groups of working people."

Implementing the party congress decisions, the CPSU Central Committee adopted a number of resolutions on topical questions of ideological work. These documents, the statements by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, and his books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands" have become a genuine guide to action for party organizations. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work," of which an account was published yesterday, is of great significance among the measures being undertaken by the party.

On the basis of profound and detailed analysis, the resolution shows convincingly that party organizations have done much to improve the masses' awareness since the congress. For instance, political and economic training has been substantially stepped up and made to approximate life more closely. Press, television and radio materials have become more pithy, immediate and intelligible.

At the same time the CPSU Central Committee noted that in organizing informational and ideological-educational work there are still many weaknesses and shortcomings here, including very substantial ones. The main point is that the quality of this work by no means always corresponds to the growing educational and cultural standards and aspirations of Soviet people. It does not completely take into account the dynamic nature of the socioeconomic processes and spiritual life of present-day Soviet society. The nature of the sharply exacerbated ideological struggle in the international arena is not adequately taken into account at times.

Serious complaints have been made concerning the elucidation in the press and in mass-political work of such themes as the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, the introduction of scientific and technical achievements in the national economy, and the improvement of labor productivity. The fear of openly raising for discussion topical issues of our social life, the tendency to gloss over and avoid unsolved problems and to remain silent on real shortcomings and difficulties are incompatible with current tasks. Such an approach and the tendency toward window-dressing do not help matters but hinder them.

Formalism, the tendency to use verbose gibberish and all kinds of propagandist cliches are a major shortcoming which greatly reduces the efficiency of educational work's influence on people's consciousness and feelings.

Theoretical generalizations and thoughtful analysis are sometimes replaced by pomposity and by superficial, pseudo-scientific language; and convincing arguments and a confidential tone, by exhortation and high-sounding phrases.

All these shortcomings, the resolution says, must be resolutely eradicated. Ideological work must be elevated to a higher qualitative standard in accordance with the demands of developed socialism and the new targets of communist building.

The CPSU Central Committee concentrates the attention of party organizations, ideological establishments and propaganda cadres and aktivs on the following urgent tasks:

Insuring the high scientific standard of propaganda and agitation;

Improving their efficiency and concreteness and strengthening their link with life and with the solution of economic and political tasks;

Developing the attacking nature of propaganda and agitation.

In this connection great demands are made on all areas of our ideological-educational work and on all detachments of the ideological front. The activity of the mass information media, oral propaganda and agitation, and people's education in labor collectives and at their homes is to be considerably improved. In light of the resolution, a great deal will be done by trade unions, the Komsomol, organs of enlightenment and culture, creative unions and scientists.

The improvement of ideological-educational work is the paramount duty of party organizations. Every communist, wherever he works, is called upon to be a propagandist and champion of the ideas of Lenin's party and to devote all his knowledge and spiritual strength to this extremely important work. The resolution obliges party committees and primary party organizations to devise and implement specific measures to improve ideological and political-educational activity and to enhance its efficiency and quality. In order to insure that the tasks set are comprehensively resolved, it is important to better coordinate the efforts of party, soviet, social and economic organs. This will help in practice to insure the unity of ideological-political, labor and moral education of all groups of the population.

The heart of our ideological work has been and remains molding a scientific, Marxist-Leninist world outlook. Each person's knowledge of the revolutionary theory and policy of the CPSU must be transformed into conviction and an active life stance which opposes any manifestations of alien ideology.

The party regards the communist education of working people as an important front in the struggle for communism. The course of the country's economic, sociopolitical and cultural development and the implementation of the Leninist foreign policy course depend more and more tangibly on successes here. By mounting militant, purposeful work to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution, party organizations will contribute to new achievements in communist building.

FRG PAPER INTERVIEWS SOVIET OFFICIAL ON MUSLIMS IN USSR

DW070925 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG in German 4 May 79 p 9 DW

[Correspondent Leo Wieland report on talk with Abdulla Nurullayev, member of the Council for Religious Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers]

[Text] Moscow, May--Western figures and information on Soviet Muslims are exaggerated and wrong. Sociological investigations by Soviet scientists prove that the influence of Islam is dwindling away. There is no "renaissance" and no "danger of infection" in the Central Asian Soviet republics. The changes in neighboring states are "social revolutions" with a religious appearance. Demands being made by the Muslims in Iran today were made and fulfilled in the Soviet Union 60 years ago. The Soviet Muslim is a loyal state citizen.

These theses were set forth by Abdulla Nurullayev in a Moscow talk with FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG. Nurullayev, a communist, jurist and Islam expert, is a member of the Council for Religious Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers. He is from Tashkent. He admitted that Islam as a religion and a lifestyle is more deeply rooted in Central Asia and the Caucasus than any other of the 40 comparable religions in the multinational Soviet Union. He added that changes are taking place more slowly than considered desirable by atheist propaganda, and that certain traditions are particularly tenacious.

Nurullayev summarizes the characteristics of the change, seen from a Soviet point of view, as follows: "We say unambiguously that the propagation of Islam is decreasing and this is shown by sociological analyses. Second, there are the young people. Ever fewer young people confess themselves to Islam, or follow in their lifestyle, traditions, and habits. Third, there is the process of urbanization. There are more religious people in the country than in towns, more among peasants than workers, and even less among the intelligentsia. The religious person today looks completely different from how he looked some decades ago. This is being washed out by objective processes, by life itself."

Western estimates claiming that there are about 50 million religious Muslims in the Soviet Union are not accepted by Nurullayev. "All reports made in this connection cannot be objective and correct", he said, members of a religious community in the Soviet Union are not listed statistically. Since Lenin's decree of 1918 on the separation of church and state, no inquiries have been made "for reasons of principle". Confessions are not mentioned in passports nor recorded in a census. Khrushchev once stated during a visit to Pakistan that there are 15 million Muslims in the Soviet Union, but this was unfounded. The 50 million estimate is even more exaggerated if you apply the criterion "believe in Allah--yes or no?"

What are the results of sociological investigations if there is no statistical material? Nurullayev points to individual polls made in the early seventies, adding that fresh material is now being used. Existing analyses show that in traditional Muslim areas there are far more religious people than in the spheres of influence of the Russian Orthodox Church. (Also above average is the number of Catholics in Baltic states.) Why? The Muslim areas have not passed through the capitalist development phase. Otherwise they might have been secularized to a certain extent. This goes along with capitalism and industrialization. Islam is also more connected with national matters than are Orthodox people, for instance. Islam regiments the entire life. Christianity has always been a more pure religion, whereas Islam is more a lifestyle. It does not just settle relations between man and God, it regulates even more relations among people.

The last Soviet investigations showed that Muslims in Uzbekistan accounted for 11.7 percent of workers and 29.4 percent of peasants. In Tatary the number of religious people in towns is said to be 25 percent and in the country 34 percent. The Turkmen figures show that 11.3 percent of the town population and 31.2 percent of the rural population are religious people. Of the traditionally Muslim Chechens, 30 percent are considered religious, 50 percent atheist, and 20 percent "undecided". So Soviet sociologists consider at most one-third of the total domestic populace as religious Muslims in the narrow sense of the word.

Nurullayev explains why it is difficult for a "normal person" to fulfill some Muslim rites and exercises. "For instance, on the day of sacrifice the Muslim must butcher a sheep--one sheep per person, and for seven people a camel or a cow. This would be possible for Muslims in the village, but not for those in towns. If you want to do something like that, you must go somewhere to buy a cow. Then there will be complications and you cannot always afford it either. The religious organizations naturally take this into consideration. On Friday they say: Dear brothers, don't be sad that you cannot fulfill this. It is not interpreted as being a must, but as something you can do. It is explained that earlier there existed the custom that the rich gave something to eat to the poor. Today we have hardly any hungry people who must be fed. The priests say that, therefore, you can make a sacrifice by giving money to the mosque."

According to Nurullayev, such "objective processes of life" are causing more and more Muslims to abandon their traditional customs. There is local atheist propaganda but no discrimination against or persecution of religious people: "The Western press is writing all kinds of things. It writes, for instance, that Ramadan, the month of fasting, is considered economic sabotage of the Soviet state. That does not make sense. You can read that the state has forbidden preaching five times a day. Of course the Muslims can hear from atheists that it does not help at all to preach. Atheists also say: "Why do you fast for a month? That can be bad for you and you can be sick." If you take the Koran seriously, you are permitted to eat only at night. During the day you are not permitted to either drink or eat, you may not even breathe pleasant odors or have relations with women--not even with your own wife. In southern areas where the Muslims live, daylight lasts for 16 hours. You understand, not everybody knows how all this can be bad or good for you. What are all these experiments good for? This is the way the atheists argue. The priests, however, say something different, namely that fasting is recommended by modern medicine as a cure. They say: "Our Koran said that more than 1,000 years ago." This is the permanent quarrel between religious people and atheists."

According to Nurullayev, the Muslims "naturally are no danger" to the inner stability of the Soviet Union. He considers most of what has been written in the Near and Middle East about the rebirth of Islam "careless and incorrect". In Pakistan, for instance, there has been talk for 40 years that an Islamic state is being built. In fact, however, the Bhutto regime particularly brought about secularization, a fact that has now been admitted. An Islamic republic has been announced in Iran after a revolution under the "outstanding religious politician Ayatollah Khomeyni". His movement, however, is not religious but of a sociopolitical nature. The cover was religious, the core sociopolitical", says Nurullayev. Then he points to Afghanistan. There are "people who like to interfere in domestic affairs", saying that the new people in power want to destroy Islam. With a glance at the history of the Soviet Union, he adds that this is nothing new: "As early as the revolution the English used such slogans against the Soviets. They supplied arms, gave money, and were setting up gangs, the 'Basmachi', who were fighting against Soviet power. They said they were doing this for Islam, and in the name of Islam the 'Basmachi' were massacring entire villages. If approached in this way, some Muslims fall for it even today."

According to Nurullayev, "anti-Soviet propaganda as before is organized abroad and paid for in dollars or pounds". Among the radio stations that the Muslims in the Soviet part of Central Asia can receive are Deutsche Welle, BBC, Voice of America, and stations in Saudi Arabia or Pakistan. He asks how the discussion about Islam's alleged renaissance has come about, saying that "many people are interested in this such as those disposing of petrodollars. A thesis is propagated in Saudi Arabia according to which Allah has given the oil to the Muslims so that they will use the gains for the cause of their belief. The money flows to banks and industries--in the United States and the FRG--and shares are bought with it. Much less money, but still a considerable amount is spent for the cause of Islam. In this way Islamic centers were created in past years in big European towns. This is reported by the papers and it creates the impression that Islam is spreading and really advancing."

Nurullayev does not believe that significant restrictions on the religious activities of Muslims are taking place in the Soviet Union. There are "more than 1,000 registered communities with a mosque". Every year a dozen people have the opportunity to make a pilgrimage to Mecca. The problem of why more do not is a "monetary problem". In addition, the Soviet Union does not have diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia, which considerably complicates travel. Of all Islamic traditions he considers circumcision "most widespread." Buying brides and having several wives, however, has been banned by law, and cases of this are "individual cases". They have not yet been fully eliminated, but among other things they are strongly criticized by local media. Without naming figures he pointed to an alleged increase in mixed marriages, which are supposedly rarer than marriages between non-Muslim confessional communities.

Nurullayev gave the following example of peaceful coexistence between religious people and the communist state power: "The Muslims are wise. They have a developed political mind. They welcomed the revolution in Iran, and in the mosques they condemned interference in the domestic affairs of Afghanistan. They criticized the Camp David agreements because they do not serve the interests of the Arab people and the Muslims. Their vast majority are loyal Soviet citizens. That applies not just to the faithful but also to the clergy. Normal relations exist. During sermons in mosques it has even been stressed that everything happening in this country does not contradict either the Koran or the demand of Allah."

BROADCASTING PROGRESS ON EVE OF RADIO DAY PRAISED

LD081342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0000 GMT 6 May 79 LD

[Summary] Regular broadcasts from the Soviet capital began 50 years ago. Today, on the eve of Radio Day, we would like to talk about how this medium will develop. From space to the depths of the world's oceans--such are the areas where modern media communications can now be used. This year the Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 cosmonauts were able to see television pictures of the Red Square May Day parade.

Television is developing at a faster pace than radio. Now up to 85 percent of the country's population watches television programs. Since the end of April, several more retransmitters have been commissioned, which have enabled high-mountain regions and sections of the BAM railroad to be switched into the television network. In 1978 all studios of Central Television were reequipped for color transmissions, and 90 percent of programs from Moscow are being shown in color. This year industry will produce more than 7 million sets, including almost 2 million color sets. Color programs are produced by 43 television centers.

This year it is planned to commission a second all-union program of Central Television and then also to organize a third all-union education program.

Artificial earth satellites are being successfully utilized. They will be widely used during the Soviet Union's Spartakiad and the Olympic games. Practically the whole planet will tune in to Moscow on the eve of the Olympics. Transmissions during the competition will be relayed to 20 television channels, and will be watched simultaneously by 2-2.5 billion people. During this 5-year plan period much work has been done to strengthen the material-technical base of radio. New and modern transistor equipment has been installed in 25 radio houses [radiodoma]. More and more towns are receiving stereo programs.

Communications Minister Comment

LD081248 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Talk by Nikolay Vladimirovich Talyzin, USSR minister of communications, on the occasion of Radio Day in the USSR--presumably recorded]

[Summary] The USSR has over 200 million television viewers and radio listeners. Television programs are broadcast in 40 languages of the peoples of the USSR; radio programs in 68. The population has over 70 million television sets and over 130 million radio receivers. In the past year alone, the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting received 2.5 million letters from TV viewers and radio listeners.

This year is the 50th anniversary of the start of regular Soviet broadcasts in foreign languages. Many letters show that listeners abroad are enthusiastic about the recent introduction of the Moscow World Service in English.

Television broadcasts have practically been transferred to color. With the use of several Orbita channels in different time zones, viewers are able to watch programs at more convenient times. Television has reached the BAM railroad and the most outlying regions of the country. Satellite systems, in combination with land lines, ensure the transmission of television programs in color throughout the USSR.

During the Olympics, sports events and cultural functions will, in addition to the Soviet Union, be broadcast by twenty land and space television channels to all continents. Numerous commentators will be able, without leaving the stadium, to observe virtually all the main events taking place in different places. Radio relay lines and space stations are being built and equipped for this purpose. Special equipment is being built. A new technical complex is being constructed in the Ostankino area.

One example of the use of radioelectronics is the automated system of air-traffic control which is being set up on a nationwide scale, permitting landing and take-off under the most difficult conditions. In agriculture, it is possible to determine from aircraft the moisture content of the soil on large areas by registering emanations from the ground. Methods of studying the earth's surface from satellites to assess the condition of sown areas and yields, to observe areas of forest and the ice and snow cover of both land and water, are improving more and more.

The development of computers is following the path of creating high-power and super-high-power machines, capable of hundreds of millions and more operations a second.

In communications, there is widespread introduction of computer technology into switching systems, on urban, interurban and telegraphic equipment. The possibilities for applying the qualities of rapid action, compactness and economy to switching equipment are great. The second main line of development is the wide use of (glass-fibre) fiberglass cables, and equipment with these cables, in communications. The third is the use of digital equipment in information transfer. Such equipment will form the basis of universal, integrated, digital communications networks suitable for all types of information. Various electronic devices are beginning to be widely introduced in mail handling. The mastering of new, shorter electromagnetic wave bands will continue in the future. Millimeter waves have a number of applications even now. Waves of fractions of a millimeter, and infrared and light waves, are awaiting application.

HENG SAMRIN, BAZARGAN CONGRATULATE BREZHNEV ON REELECTION

LD081507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 79 p 4 LD

[Excerpts] TASS--Telegrams are coming in from party and state figures of the world's countries addressed to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in connection with his reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

In a telegram to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and A.N. Kosygin, Heng Samrin, president of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council, writes:

"On behalf of the Kampuchean people and Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council and myself allow me to extend the warmest congratulations on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and your appointment as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

"Under the wise leadership of the glorious CPSU, the heroic Soviet people have achieved and will unfailingly achieve great successes in building the material and technical base of communism in the Soviet Union and will make a fitting contribution to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism throughout the world.

"May the combat solidarity and fraternal friendship between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples and the relations of cooperation between our two countries strengthen and develop with every passing day. I wish you good health and fine successes in your noble activity."

The telegram from FRG Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt says:

"Esteemed Mr President,

I congratulate you on your election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and send you best wishes. In the course of your first period of tenure in this office, relations between the FRG and the USSR experienced marked upward development. Your visit to the FRG a year ago, which I recall with satisfaction, testified to the strengthened trust in relations between the two countries. I am convinced that we will continue to achieve progress on the path of mutual understanding and good cooperation. This development serves not only the vital interests of people in both countries, but also the cause of detente in Europe and peace throughout the world."

M. Bazargan, prime minister of the Provisional Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, writes:

"I congratulate Your Excellency on your reelection as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and I wish you, personally, good health and the USSR people, successes and happiness."

KUYBYSHEVSKIY OBKOM PLENUM ELECTS NEW FIRST SECRETARY

LD041017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 79 p 2 LD

[Correspondent N. Mironov report under general heading "Party Committee Plenums"]

[Text] Kuybyshev, 25 April--A Kuybyshevskiy Obkom plenum was held here today to consider an organizational question. In connection with V.P. Orlov's appointment as first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the plenum released him from his duties as obkom first secretary.

The plenum elected as obkom first secretary Ye. F. Muravyev, who used to work as chairman of the Kuybyshevskiy Oblispolkom.

PUBLICATION OF NEW RUSSIAN-CHECHEN DICTIONARY REPORTED

LD031302 Moscow TASS in English 0950 GMT 3 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 3, TASS--The Moscow Russkiy Yaz (Russian language) publishers issued a large Russian-Chechen dictionary which contains 40,000 words of the contemporary Russian literary language. It is the first fundamental work of this kind, PRAVDA says today.

Before the establishment of Soviet power, the Chechen people, living in the Northern Caucasus had no written language. Now children in the Checheno-Ingushskaya Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic are being taught in schools in their mother tongue, and newspapers, magazines and books are printed in the Chechen and Ingush languages.

The origin of their national written language, literature and culture of the Chechen is connected with fraternal aid from other peoples of the Soviet Union. The first brief Chechen-Russian and Russian-Chechen dictionaries were compiled at the dawn of the Soviet five-year plans. Since that time, linguists have been steadily improving the system of text books and dictionaries not only in Chechen but for all other languages of small peoples of the USSR, who in the fraternal family of Soviet republics got an opportunity of freely developing their national culture.

BRIEFS

FUNERAL OF METROPOLITAN SERAPHIM--Leningrad, April 24, TASS--Metropolitan Seraphim, the well-known religious leader was buried here today. He died at the age of 73. In the last two years Metropolitan Seraphim, who retired because of illness, was living in Leningrad where he was born, grew up and studied, and where he lived through the 900-day Hitler blockade during World War Two. Metropolitan Seraphim held important positions in the church administration. He was bearing the title of metropolitan of Krutitsy and Komokna, was a permanent member of the synod of the Russian Orthodox Church, an honorary member of the Moscow and Leningrad theological academies, was a member of the Soviet Committee for Cultural Relations With Compatriots Abroad. He earned many church awards by his religious and patriotic activities for peace. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD]

SCIENTIST INTERVIEWED ON ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES

LD081104 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Excerpts] Here now is a translation of an interview with Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Committee for Science and Technology Dmitriy Zhimerin on Soviet research into alternative sources of energy, broadcast in response to a query by (Peter Crew) of Denver.

[Question] I understand that Soviet scientists and engineers are now doing intensive research into alternative sources of energy, such as solar energy, the energy of the wind and also thermal heat. What accounts for this interest towards these new energy sources?

[Answer] The alternative sources of energy, as they are called, offer the most practical and economic replacement for the mineral fuels. These new sources of energy are very effective as they can play an important role in saving conventional fuel. Solar radiation for example is a vast potential source of energy.

[Question] And what are the possible fields of using solar energy for economic applications?

[Answer] Well, Soviet scientists have identified several such areas. They want to use solar energy for house heating, for heating hothouses at farms, for air conditioning, for domestic water heating, for drying machines of various types and also for water desalination and so on. We plan to build some 20 solar-powered heating, air conditioning and water heating units by 1980 on an experimental basis. Some pilot plants of this kind are already in operation in the southern regions. In the Uzbek republic, for example, there is a whole factory that specializes in solar power appliances of various kinds. Another promising field is using solar energy for water desalination. We have several operational units of this kind in the Soviet Central Asian republics. They supply cattle farms in arid regions with water and it has been proved that these units are more economical than carrying fresh water over distances of more than 35 to 40 km. It has been calculated that using solar units in the southern regions of our country on a broad scale for heating should save 15 to 20 million tons of conventional fuel a year. Soviet research establishments are also working on electric solar generators. Scientists feel that solar energy can be used for industrial applications if we can develop generators imitating the photosynthesis of the green plants in which carbon dioxide is turned into organic compounds under the effect of light.

[Question] And what about using the wind for economic applications?

[Answer] Calculations prove that wind can contribute about 11 billion kilowatts, which is 50 times more than the aggregate capacity of all Soviet generating stations in 1976. The first wind-powered electric generator was built in the Soviet Union in 1930. It had the capacity of 100 km. But experience gained in operating this generator has led to the development of a whole range of wind-powered units, both mechanical and electrical.

[Question] And what about the possible use of thermal springs?

[Answer] In 1976 a total of more than 25 million cubic meters of thermal water was used in this country and the target for 1980 is to double this amount with a total of more than 52 million cubic meters of thermal water a year.

BAYBAKOV VIEWS INTENSIVE METHODS, NEW TECHNIQUES IN ECONOMY

LD080827 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Apr 79 p 2 LD

[Article by N. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of USSR Gosplan: "A 5-Year Plan of Efficiency"]

[Text] Half a century has passed since our country's first 5-year plan was adopted. The plan system was socialism's brainchild and an expression of its fundamental advantages. By consistently fulfilling the 5-year plans for the development of the national economy, under the Communist Party's guidance the Soviet people insured an unprecedented rate of revolutionary transformations and of increase in the motherland's might.

Today the USSR leads the world in coal and oil extraction and is the only industrially developed country able to meet its fuel requirements from its own resources. The USSR metallurgical industry has undergone major modernization, as a result of which we now lead the world in the production of pig iron and steel and in iron ore extraction. The USSR has overtaken the industrially developed capitalist countries in the output of a number of types of machine-building products--diesel locomotives, mainline electric locomotives, tractors, combine harvesters and others. In recent years an industrial complex which includes such specialized independent sectors as water resources and land reclamation, machine building for livestock and fodder production, and the microbiological industry, has been virtually recreated in order to boost agricultural production.

In the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan also, thanks to the broad scope of socialist competition, the selfless labor of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the Soviet intelligentsia, and a great deal of political and organizational work by party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations and economic organs, a further big step forward was taken in strengthening our country's economic might and in satisfying the developed socialist society's increasing requirements.

The 10th 5-Year Plan, as L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has emphasized, is a 5-year plan of vast scale and great economic potential; in every sector, the plan is unparalleled in terms of absolute production increases. Thus more than 400 million tons of ideal fuel will be added to fuel and energy resources and mineral fertilizer production will increase by nearly 30 percent.

The volume of industrial production in the last 3 years was 40 percent greater than in the corresponding period of the Ninth 5-Year Plan. The amount of power available to agriculture increased by more than 25 percent and the area of irrigated and drained land increased considerably. More than 700 large industrial enterprises were built.

An indicator of the results of economic growth such as national income used for accumulation and consumption provides an overview of our economic achievements. Compared with 1975, it increased by R48 billion in the first 3 years of the 5-year plan. The bulk of this goes toward solving our main task--that of insuring the people's well-being.

In the first 3 years of the 5-year plan the country received 323 million square meters of housing--with almost 32 million people improving their housing and domestic circumstances. [paragraph continues]

The network of educational and health care establishments expanded, their material base strengthened, and the population's working and domestic conditions improved. The year 1979 will see the completion of one of the biggest measures of the 5-year plan's social program--increasing the wages and salaries of non-production sphere workers with average earnings. As a result, 31 million people will get a pay increase.

The current 5-year plan--and this was particularly stressed at the 25th CPSU Congress--is a 5-year plan for increasing the efficiency of all of social production. We must obtain the maximum possible results with the minimum outlay of labor and material resources. The emphasis on efficiency is the main ingredient of the party's economic strategy. What objective factors in the country's economic growth require the economy to be run on intensive lines?

First, opportunities for us to expand production by increasing the size of the work force are practically exhausted. Almost all the able-bodied population is now working or studying--and this is a great economic and social achievement. Also, neither now nor in the future can agriculture be regarded as a major manpower source for the other sectors since putting it on an industrial footing sharply increases the demands on the structure and skills of cadres in rural areas.

Demographers' forecasts show that as a long-term consequence of the fall in the birthrate during the war, the increase in labor resources in the eighties will be considerably less than in the current 5-year plan. Moreover, the shift in the economy toward the solution of a range of tasks connected with the people's well-being inevitably entails redistributing part of the labor resources into the nonproduction sectors and trade. There will be scarcely any influx of manpower into the material sphere.

To continue. The Soviet Union has considerable stocks of coal, oil shale, natural gas and oil-bearing areas, and practically half the world's hydroelectric power resources. Given the planned running of the economy our fuel and energy complex provides a firm foundation for this economy. But we cannot discount changes in the location and conditions of fuel extraction. An increase in the role of the northern regions, Siberia and the Far East as the main sources of energy and many raw-material resources will require a big increase in state spending on extraction and transportation. Moreover, the mining and geological conditions under which minerals are currently being worked are also deteriorating and it will be necessary to invest considerable means--both financial and material--in order to offset the natural fall in the extraction of mineral resources.

It is now quite obvious that traditional means and extensive methods cannot insure a further increase in the country's economic potential or the rate needed to increase the national income. What then are the main tasks for insuring an increase in the efficiency of social production?

The first is to increase labor productivity. An increase in the production of industrial products and in the volume of construction and installation work and freightage must be accomplished entirely by means of increased labor productivity, and in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia and the Baltic republics with less manpower. This is not possible without substantially increasing the amount of equipment available per worker and accelerating the comprehensive mechanization and automation of both basic and auxiliary production processes.

The second is to increase the level of fixed capital utilization and to increase the capital-output ratio. I will quote just one figure. An increase of just 1 percent in production output from the present fixed capital could in 5 years yield enough additional national income to build housing for 2.5 million families. Capital investments in the current 5-year plan are therefore chiefly directed at achieving an increase in production capacities by modernizing and technically reequipping enterprises and renewing and updating equipment. This will make it possible to secure an increase in capacities while saving on capital investments and time.

The third major direction of intensification is to make more efficient use of material resources and to reduce in every way possible the material intensiveness of production. It has been calculated that on the current scale of production a reduction in material intensiveness of just 1 percent will save the national economy around R5.5 billion and will produce savings exceeding R30 billion worth of capital investments. Metal--and especially rolled ferrous metal--is one of the most important construction materials. The loading of machine-building capacities and the growth rate of capital investments--that is, the potential for increasing capacities in every sphere of the national economy--depend on how much metal we produce, its quality and assortment, and how we use it. And when you consider that the coefficient of metal utilization in a number of machine-building enterprises is no higher than 70-75 percent it is clear what reserves we have here.

Scientific and technical progress and the broad introduction of the achievements of science and technology serve as the basis for increasing production efficiency and switching to an economy run on intensive lines. Already three-fourths of the entire increase in labor productivity is being achieved as a result of scientific and technical progress. Our task is to turn this into the decisive source for the socialist economy's growth.

The efforts of scientists and specialists must be concentrated on the key problems of developing the national economy and on devising those production and technical programs which, if implemented, could bring about a sharp increase in social labor productivity and eliminate inconsistencies and shortcomings in the development of industry, agriculture, the transport and construction industries, and the infrastructure.

Our country has a mighty scientific and technical potential that makes it possible for us to successfully solve the greatest socioeconomic tasks. The whole world knows of the achievements of Soviet scientists and engineers--the creators of spacelabs and unmanned interplanetary stations, powerful radio and optical telescopes, electron microscopes, gigantic power units and much else besides. In the last 7 years alone the number of scientific workers in our country increased by 30 percent and in the same time expenditure on the development of science and technology increased by 50 percent. An analysis of the results of the first 3 years of the 5-year plan reveals that the application of scientific and technical achievements in the national economy has increased in scale. In this period around 12,000 new types of industrial equipment were created and 10,000 were put into production. More than 5,500 obsolete machines and instruments were withdrawn from production.

However, the state of affairs in the development, and particularly in the introduction of new equipment and technology into the national economy in the light of present-day requirements cannot be called satisfactory.

Individual ministries and departments and leaders of scientific and design institutions, associations and enterprises do not devote the necessary attention to creating new types of equipment and developing modern technology. They do not strive to insure the speediest introduction of the achievements of science and technology into production. At the same time, the potential for this is very great. Our scientists and specialists have recently offered many new technological processes and samples of machinery and equipment the introduction of which is making radical changes to production and can produce a tremendous economic saving in the national economy in the very near future.

I will describe a few of them.

The accelerated exploitation of the Western Siberia oil and gas deposits is of exceptionally great significance for us, since these deposits must be the country's main fuel supply base for a long time.

In the Ukrainian electric welding institute, under the leadership of Academician B.Ye. Paton, a new design of large-diameter laminated pipes has been created, and tests of these show that under gas transportation conditions the pipes are virtually unrupturable and can carry twice as much Tyumen gas to the European part of the USSR than with the pipes of identical diameter, which are widely used at present. The anticipated savings run to billions of rubles and millions of tons of metal, which is in very short supply. A decision has been adopted to build a big shop for the production of laminated pipes at the Vyksa metallurgical plant Gorkovskaya Oblast. However, through the fault of the USSR Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy and the USSR Ministry of Construction, the construction of this shop is being carried out only slowly.

As is known, the development of industry and capital construction is often held back by the shortage of economical construction materials. A considerable role could be played in reducing the metal-intensiveness of industrial products and construction by the wider use of low alloy steel. This would make it possible to create fundamentally new designs of machines, to reduce their weight 30-40 percent, and to increase reliability, which is particularly important in low-temperature conditions. The development of power metallurgy also promises considerable savings in the national economy. The use of materials and articles made from metallic powders will make it possible to increase the life of machines and instruments working at high velocities, temperatures and loads and where affected by corrosive environments and radiation. Moreover, the manufacture of components by the powder metallurgy method doubles labor productivity and reduces capital expenditure 3-fold. However, powder metallurgy is being developed very slowly as yet, although there are no important reasons for such slowness.

The losses inflicted by metal corrosion on the national economy are no secret. Equipment, transportation facilities and buildings and installations annually go out of commission--losses from this reach many billions of rubles. About 15 million tons of metal goes for scrap early. Length of service of equipment in the oil and gas industry is reduced by 1.5-3 times. At the same time, year after year, the use of technological processes, methods and means of anticorrosion protection which have already been developed is delayed. The painting of articles is carried out by the old, traditional methods; the quality of coatings remains poor and much paint and varnish is wasted. Capacities for the production of rolled metal and pipes with protective metallic and nonmetallic coatings are being created only slowly.

The production of steels which resist atmospheric corrosion and do not require additional protection has still not been set up. At the same time the use of such steels in construction and transport would make it possible to double or triple the length of service of structures.

The USSR Academy of Sciences Chemical Physics Institute has created a new means of producing polymer materials by means of combining prepared polymers with relatively cheap mineral fillers--perlite, tufa and metallurgical slag. This makes it possible to obtain high-quality heat and soundproof sheets, as well as construction material which can be used in the manufacture of pipes, sanitary engineering products and various kinds of packaging. At the Stroyperlit plant in Mytishchi construction work has begun on an experimental production installation for obtaining the new material and sheets and pipes made from it. If the method suggested by the scientists is used widely, this could yield a saving of R2-2.5 billion in capital expenditure according to preliminary calculations. Moreover, the need for steel pipes and oil in plastics production will be considerably reduced.

Enormous, truly nationwide significance attaches to the struggle against losses of agricultural output. According to the figures of the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the scientific research institutes, annual grain losses in harvesting, transportation and storage amount to many millions of tons. A large quantity of potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and livestock products fails to reach the consumer. All these agricultural output losses cost the national economy many billions of rubles.

We can no longer tolerate losses of agricultural products. This was stated most pointedly by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum and in his speech to the voters of Baumanskiy Electoral Okrug. Here too new equipment and technology must come to the rescue. The search for ways which will help us eliminate losses is being pursued in various directions. They include the storage and transportation of vegetables in a liquid nitrogen medium and in a controlled gas medium, in gas-selective [gazoselektivnyye] polymer films, and in electric fields of positive and negative ions using electron-ion technology [elektronno-ionnaya tekhnologiya].

Electron-ion technology is proposed by specialists of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. With its aid potatoes, vegetables and fruit are processed in ordinary storehouses with ozone and steams of ionized air which destroy micro-organism. A comprehensive study of this method is underway in Minsk, Kishinev, Chelyabinsk, Leningrad, Moscow and Odessa. Wide-ranging experiments at a number of bases have produced good results: In ordinary storehouses without refrigeration vegetable losses have been almost halved. Measures are now being elaborated for the introduction of this progressive method. Of course, this task must be resolved not by individual scientists and institutes but by all Soviet and economic organizations.

Serious difficulties sometimes arise in our country because of the fact that transport is not coping with the necessary shipments. Leaders of the most diverse ranks see the solution in seeking the allocation of new motor vehicles and tractors. In an attempt to develop traditional types of transport to an increasing extent, they display little interest in the introduction of new designs.

But Soviet developments and the experiences already accumulated show that we have the opportunity to introduce new types of transport capable of considerably improving matters. [paragraph continues]

For instance, there is containerized pipeline transport which could replace a considerable number of motor vehicles and partially relieve railroads of short-haul shipments of construction materials, coal, ore, and agricultural products. We have constructed the first such systems in Georgia and in Moskovskaya and Gorkovskaya oblasts; designs for equipment have been created.

Technical and economic calculations show that the use of containerized pipeline systems over the next 10 years for the shipment of 800 million tons of dry freight would release at least 250,000 dump trucks and about 90,000 drivers a year and would save over 1 million tons of gasoline. The prime cost of shipments here would be 4-5 times less than by motor vehicle. The matter depends on introducing the new transport extensively.

These are a few developments in the sphere of new equipment and technology. Their introduction will make it possible to accelerate the intensification of the economy and achieve a sharp increase in labor productivity and save physical resources. The raising of social production efficiency on the basis of accelerating technical progress and improving work quality can rightly be called a requirement of the times. Only this will help us to cope with the imposing tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan. Progressive technical and organizational solutions must also be the basis of future planning projections at all levels--from enterprise to sector level and the national economy as a whole. Orientation toward everything new and progressive which gives society as high as possible an ultimate saving, the strict consideration of national economic interests, and the scientifically substantiated selection of socioeconomic development variants--all this should impart increasingly great effectiveness to future long-term plans, and enhance their role in the implementation of the party's economic policy.

BRIEFS

OIL, GAS PRODUCTION--The 50 millionth ton of oil and gas condensate since the beginning of the 5-year plan has been obtained in the Komi ASSR today. This is the same quantity as was obtained in the republic during the entire last 5-year plan. The noticeable increase is a result of the quick development of the new deposits in the north--Usa and Vozey--which are among the best prospects in the country. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 8 May 79 LD]

LATVIAN BROADCASTING COMPLEX--The construction of a radio and television tower has been started in Riga, capital of Latvia. Its height will be 368 metres. Near the base of the structure an editorial office and studio complex will be built. The tower will house technical services, viewing platforms, and a cafe. When the new radio and television center becomes operational, it will be able to broadcast color programs over four television channels. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 3 May 79 LD]

FAR EAST BISMUTH PRODUCTION--The lead plant of the Delpolimetall Association has automated its lead pouring operation. In 1980 lead ore extraction will increase considerably and the plant will begin receiving bismuth-bearing ore. Reconstruction has begun to facilitate production of bismuth, a metal which is scarce and in demand by a number of branches of industry. New and more electrolysis units will be installed during reconstruction. The bismuth-extraction technology being introduced at the lead plant is unique in the country and abroad and will result in the production of high-quality bismuth metal. The work is being carried out by the association's planning and design department and specialists of the Balnegorsk branch of the Sibtsvetmetniiproekt Institute. It is planned that metal production will begin in January 1980.
[Vladivostok Domestic Service in Russian 0935 GMT 23 Apr 79 OW]

CSA REPORTS FIGURES ON SOWING, FODDER STORAGE PROBLEMS

ID081521 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 May 79 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev report under rubric "Harvest Watch: Agricultural Review": "Both Sowing and Harvesting"]

[Text] May--The decisive month of sowing work--has announced its arrival by painting the steppes and forests green. The farmers' work is in full swing. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 30 April the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had sown spring crops on 30 million hectares--18 percent of the tracts allocated. Over the past week the sown area increased by 10.7 million hectares--almost twice as much as the previous week. Seeds of grain and pulse crops, including corn, have been sown on 16.8 million hectares--17 percent of the planned sowings. Cotton occupies 94 percent, potatoes 11 percent and vegetables 38 percent of the arable land designated for those crops.

Machine operators also have much to concern themselves with in the fodder field. More than 60 million hectares--over one-fourth of the entire sowing area--are to be occupied by sown forage crops.

Work has now been mounted almost everywhere to cultivate forage crops. Many farms are seeking to give production the nature of a specialized sector. In the Ukraine, for example, approximately 13,000 fodder-procurement subsections have been set up. They are now tending perennial grasses and sowing seed crops.

Fodder production in Belorussia is acquiring an increasingly specialized thrust. Permanent mechanized forage-procurement detachments are becoming widespread here. Many of them are being set up on the basis of cooperation involving the technical facilities of kolkhozes, sovkhozes and rayon "Selkhoztekhnika" associations.

Kazakh farms are carrying out mass cultivation of forage crops. Here the bulk of coarse and succulent fodder is produced by the sown fields, half of which the farmers allot to perennial grasses--alfalfa, sainfoin, sweetclover and others. Corn plantations are being extended. In all, by the beginning of May, the country's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had sown annual and perennial grasses on 5.3 million hectares and fodder root crops on 512,000 hectares. This is less than last year's indicators. The late spring has had an effect.

At the same time, mistakes have occurred in some places in the preparation of sowing equipment. There are still many defective machines on farms in the Mariyskaya and Udmurtskaya autonomous republics and in Kirovskaya, Tomskaya, Guryevskaya, Turgayskaya and certain other oblasts.

Whereas forage crops are still being sown in the majority of the country's regions, their harvesting has begun in the south. Fodder-procurement detachments in Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenia are cutting grasses. In Uzbekistan they were sown over considerabley greater areas than in the previous season. Combined sowings of fodder crops and repeat sowings of corn have become widespread in Azerbaijan. Practice demonstrates their high effectiveness. However, this reserve is being adopted by farms far from everywhere. Last year in Turkmenia, for example, second sowings were not carried out on approximately 4,500 hectares of irrigated arable land, from which it was planned to obtain a harvest of corn for silage. Particularly irrational use is being made of land in Maryyskaya Oblast. Last season it was planned to have two sowings of fodder crops there over an area of 11,000 hectares. In fact, however, they were cultivated on 7,000 hectares.

It is important not only to grow the harvest but also to safeguard it. However, the situation regarding the construction of storage capacities for forage is not satisfactory everywhere. For a number of years now Orlovskaya Oblast has failed to fulfill its forage-procurement targets. Due to bad storage, one-fourth of the succulent fodder laid in store in the fall goes to waste in the spring. Plans for the construction of lined storage capacities are regularly frustrated. As the result of an irresponsible attitude toward this important matter on the part of both kolkhoz and sovkhoz leaders and of patronal enterprises and organizations, today the oblast has lined trenches for only 170,000 tons. Yet last year, for example, 1.5 million tons of silage and cured hay were laid in store. Other regions are also experiencing a large deficit in storage capacities. I believe that local planning, agricultural and construction organizations must accelerate work on the construction of capacities to store forage and insure that every kilogram is safely covered and protected.

RSFSR CSA Report

LD082258 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration reported today that by the start of this week crops of various kinds had been sown on an area of 19 million hectares. The sowing campaign is underway in virtually all oblasts of the European part of the RSFSR. The soil warmed up rapidly here in the first days of May and now it is possible to sow both early and late crops at the same time.

Agricultural machine operators in the Non-Chernozem Zone are having to work particularly hard right now. Last autumn, winter fallow was not raised on more than half the area set aside for spring crops; this has to be done in the spring. Specialists estimate that the readiness of the machinery and tractor fleets and the efficient organization of sowing work will make it possible to rapidly make up for lost time and complete what could not be done because of the cold April weather, and to finish all work in the period best suited for the harvest.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 8 MAY

LD090703 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 9 May reports that farm workers in Chimkentskaya Oblast, Kazakhstan, have completed sowing cotton on almost 120,000 hectares. Shoots are appearing and cultivation in rows and application of mineral ferilizers are underway. Resowing is being carried out in areas where germination has been halted by cold weather. Workers have resolved to sell 331,000 tons of cotton to the state this year, which is more than planned.

It adds that selective harvesting of winter barley has started in southern Uzbekistan. Grain crops and cereals occupy almost 1 million hectares in the republic.

The radio also reports that sowing of early grain crops has been carried out on over 2.3 million hectares in Volgogradskaya Oblast, which is about 78 percent of the planned area. Sowing of corn has begun.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that Kursk farm workers are completing sowing sugar beet today. Sowing of early grain crops is ending in Checheno-Ingushskaya. In the southern rayons of Pavlodarskaya Oblast and the sovkhozes and kolkhozes of Chuvashskaya, sowing has just started. Spring crops have been sown on half the planned area in Tulaskaya Oblast. In the south of Kazakhstan, the haymaking season has started and selective harvesting of winter barley is in progress in southern Uzbekistan.

At 0700 GMT the radio reports that in Omskaya Oblast farmers are to sow spring crops over almost 3 million hectares. Also, earlier work plans must be reviewed because over 600 mechanized complexes are working in the fields due to the late spring.

It adds that barley, wheat, sugar beet, vegetables, perennial and annual grasses and potatoes are being sown in Tulaskaya Oblast. It also adds that in Pavlodarskaya Oblast wheat sowing has started in the south. In the north, harrowing and application of fertilizers are coming to an end. This year spring crops will be sown in almost 2 million hectares.

At 0900 GMT the radio reports that sowing has begun in the Non-Chernozem Zone, northern Kazakhstan and a number of areas in Siberia. Harvesting began today in southern Uzbekistan; grain and cereal crops occupy almost 1 million hectares in the republic. Preparations for harvesting are coming to an end in Moldavia; 8 out of every 10 combine harvesters are ready for work.

At 1130 GMT the radio reports the following news: In Altay Kray, moisture retention work has been completed. In Omskaya Oblast: Spring crops have been sown to the first few thousand hectares in the Priirtyshye. In Kurganskaya Oblast soil is being prepared for sowing. In Ulyanovskaya Oblast to date harrowing has been carried out on half the area allocated to spring crops. In the Checheno-ingushskaya ASSR sowing of spring crops is coming to an end. To date, the main local crops--corn and rice--have been sown on 95 percent of the allocated area.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that 10 rayons have completed early spring crops sowing in Volgogradskaya Oblast, with crops occupying over 2.5 million hectares. In Amurskaya Oblast 330 machine brigades are at work in fields, while mass sowing has begun in Kharkovskaya Oblast.

RICE GROWING IN KAZAKHSTAN FULLY MECHANIZED

LD081648 Moscow TASS in English 0930 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Alma Ata, May 8, TASS--The sowing of rice from the air has begun in Kazakhstan, a Soviet Asian republic, where this crop takes up an area of 120,000 hectares. Aviation facilitated the work of peasants and simultaneously made it possible through the acceleration of work to 1.5-2 week win for the vegetation of plants. [sentence as received] Kazakhstan is the northern-most rice-growing zone on the planet. It accounts for approximately a sixth part of the total Soviet rice production.

All operations at plantations are done by machines only. These include the wheeled tractors K-700 with a 230 h.p. motor and the Caterpillar grain combine harvesters. Planes and helicopters of agricultural aviation sow rice, fodder crops with mineral fertilisers and weed them out with herbicides.

Rice-growing in Kazakhstan started developing in the years of Soviet five-year plan periods. In 1928 rice plantations took up there only 7,800 hectares. The area under rice sharply increased in the post-war years, when construction of engineering irrigation systems, the servicing of which does not require big labour outlay, started in the republic. Established in Kazakhstan was the Scientific-Research Rice-Growing Centre and also the range for testing engineering novelties for that branch. The USSR's biggest plant for the manufacture of agricultural machinery for rice-growing is under construction in the town of Kyzyl-Orda (the valley of the Syr-Darya River).

Kazakhstan's engineers are developing electron systems for automatic control of irrigation of rice plantations.

ROMANOV VISITS POULTRY COMPLEX UNDER CONSTRUCTION

LD090839 Leningrad LENINGRADSKYAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 79 p 1 LD

[LENTASS report: "Agroindustrial Complex on Lake Ladoga"]

[Excerpts] In accordance with the comprehensive plan for the economic and social development of Leningrad and the oblast in the current 5-year plan, it is intended to commission the Sinyavino poultry complex, one of the biggest in the country, for 1.5 million laying hens with a total commercial production capacity of 360 million eggs per year.

Yesterday G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Party Obkom, familiarized himself with the progress of the construction work.

G.V. Romanov talked with workers, engineers, technicians and designers engaged in the construction of the poultry unit and the erection of the bridge [across the Neva, near the settlement of Marino] and inquired about working and living conditions. The importance of further improving the work of trade and public catering enterprises serving construction workers on these projects was stressed.

BRIEFS

AMURSKAYA OBLAST GRAIN SOWING--The Amurskaya Oblast Agricultural Administration has reported that yesterday the oblast planted 26,680 hectares of early grain crops. By 1 May the oblast had planted 125,370 hectares of early grain crops or 16 percent of land to be planted to grain crops. Arkharinskiy Rayon has already fulfilled its sowing plan by 68 percent, Mikhaylovskiy Rayon by 40 percent, Bureyskiy Rayon by 37 percent, Blagoveshchenskiy Rayon by 31 percent and Zavitinskiy Rayon by 25 percent. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 1 May 79 OW] Yesterday Amurskaya Oblast planted 33,856 hectares of early grain crops or 3,800 hectares more than the previous day. By 3 May the oblast had planted 189,000 hectares of early grain crops or one-fourth of land to be planted to grain crops. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 3 May 79 OW]

AMURSKAYA OBLAST CROP SOWING--The pace of fieldwork slowed down a little yesterday in Amurskaya Oblast because of unfavorable weather. Only 23,697 hectares of early grain crops were sown. By 4 May a total of 213,000 hectares of early grain crops had been sown in the oblast or 28 percent of the land to be sown to grain crops. Arkharinskiy Rayon has already fulfilled its plan for sowing early grain crops by 73 percent, Mikhaylovskiy and Skovorodinskiy rayons by 54 percent each, Bureyskiy Rayon by 51 percent and Blagoveshchenskiy Rayon by 44 percent. Blagoveshchenskiy, Seryshevskiy, Ivanovskiy, Romnenskiy and Bureyskiy rayons have begun planting potatoes. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 4 May 79 OW]

AMURSKAYA OBLAST FARMING--Despite excessive rainfall and frequent frosts Amurskaya Oblast rural workers are overcoming difficulties. Yesterday the area sown to crops increased by nearly 25,000 hectares, or double the results of the previous day. Overall, 98,688 hectares of grain crops have been sown in the oblast to date. At the same time last year 475,853 hectares had been sown. [Blagoveshchensk Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 30 Apr 79 OW]

SALYUT COSMONAUTS CONTINUE MEDICAL, TECHNICAL STUDIES

LD071126 Moscow TASS in English 1054 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Mission Control Centre, May 7, TASS--Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are continuing their work on board the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32.

In the morning the cosmonauts measured their body weight and evaluated the state of individual groups of muscles, the load on which in conditions of weightlessness is small. These studies are conducted regularly for a comprehensive analysis of the crew's state of health during flight.

A new technological experiment to obtain semi-conductor materials in conditions of weightlessness is being held today in the installation Kristall under the program of studying materials in conditions of space.

Yesterday the crew carried out visual observations and took pictures of the earth's land and ocean surface in accordance with the program of studying the earth's natural resources and the environment. A cycle of measurements of streams of gamma radiation and charged particles in near-terrestrial space was performed by means of the Yelena compact gamma telescope.

According to reports of the crew and data of telemetric information the on board systems of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 are functioning normally. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are feeling well.

Replace Television Transmitter

LD081158 Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 8 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 8, TASS--A TASS correspondent reported from the Flight Control Centre. The working day of Soviet Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin on board the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 started today as usual at eight o'clock in the morning and will last till 23 hours of Moscow time.

After the check-up of the onboard systems of the complex and breakfast, the cosmonauts are working according to the program. In accordance with the plan of maintenance repairs, the crew replaced the television transmitter. A new transmitter had been delivered to the station on board the transport ship Progress-5.

Biological experiments are continuing on board the complex. The cosmonauts are maintaining the necessary conditions in containers with biological objects and observing the development of plants. In the course of the day, the crew is also doing work for the maintenance of the station, doing physical exercises on the trainer and veloergometer.

According to the reports of the cosmonauts and the data of telemetric information, the onboard systems and scientific equipment of the orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-32 are functioning normally. The parameters of microclimate in the compartments of the complex are: temperature 20 degrees centigrade and pressure 755 millimeters of the mercury column. Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin feel well.

ACADEMY OF SCIENCES HONORS ACADEMICIAN, GDR'S HAGER

LD041840 Moscow TASS in English 1823 GMT 4 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, May 4, TASS--The Presidium of the USSR Academy of Sciences has awarded the 1979 Karl Mark Gold Medals to Academician Yevgeniy Zhukov (USSR) and Kurt Hager (GDR). The Karl Marx Gold Medal is the highest award of th USSR Academy of Sciences for outstanding achievements in the field of social sciences.

Academician Zhukov is the director of the Institute of General History of the USSR Academy of Sciences. He headed the preparation and publication in the Soviet Union of the definitive multi-volume work "World History" and also the "Soviet Encyclopaedia of History."

Kurt Hager is a member of the Political Bureau and a secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, a prominent leader of the German workers' movement, and is also widely known as a social scientist. He is one of the authors and leading officials of the editorial board of the definitive "A History of the German Workers' Movement", the first generalising Marxist work illuminating the historic road of struggle by the German proletariat.

BRIEFS

NUCLEAR INTERACTION PHOTOGRAPHS--Several thousand photographs of nuclear interactions, recorded on film by means of the Mirabelle camera, have been analyzed at the automated scanning and measuring complex of the Institute of High Energy Physics of the Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences. This complex is one of the biggest in the Soviet Union. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1413 GMT 24 Apr 79 LD]

GOLD MEDAL FOR ACADEMICIAN--Moscow, May 7, TASS--The gold medal named after Sergey Vavilov (1891-1951), an outstanding Soviet physicist, was awarded to Academician Ilya Frank for the cycle of "research in refractive-media optics". The medal is awarded by the USSR Academy of Sciences once in three years. The research was carried out by the scientist over the past decade. Apart from theoretical work, the cycle includes researches devoted to specific problems of optics. Thus, the scientist analyses a situation which develops in the passage of light through the boundary of two media, determines the pressure of light, and forecasts the properties of a hypothetic light particle which possesses a magnetic charge. Ilya Frank is a learner from Sergey Vavilov. Way back as a student under the direction of his teacher, he accomplished research on luminescence. In 1937 he, together with another Soviet physicist, Igor Tamn, elected the nature of Cherenkov-Vavilov radiation, for which he was later awarded Nobel Prize. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2102 GMT 7 May 79 LD]

RESULTS OF ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION--Moscow, 28 April--Soviet scientists who took part in an Antarctic expedition discovered changes in the coastline of the Antarctic Peninsula and helped make corrections on the area's geographical map. They have returned home after major field exploration work in the mountains of the least studied part of Antarctic, which lies close to the coasts of the Weddell Sea. The vast scientific program has been fully carried out. Geophysical pictures encompass nearly 200,000 square km of the Weddell Sea basin and of the area of its shelf icebergs. Many data about the region's depth structure have been obtained. Preparations were made at the same time for the forthcoming new scientific surveys to be carried out by Soviet scientists in western Antarctica. The data gathered will make it possible to finalize and draw up new maps of western Antarctic. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0845 GMT 28 Apr 79 LD]

BOURGEOIS FALSIFICATIONS OF WORLD WAR II HISTORY DENOUNCED

LD081914 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1125 GMT 7 May 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--At all stages of the history of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Armed Forces appeared as a mighty factor for preserving and strengthening peace and preventing bloody wars kindled by international imperialism, Marshal Pavel Batitskiy said in an interview with a TASS correspondent in connection with the 34th anniversary of victory over the Hitlerite fascism, to be marked on 9 May. The marshal stressed that this noble historical mission was now being fulfilled by the Soviet Armed Forces jointly with the fraternal armies of countries which are members of the Warsaw Pact. This pact, he said, is the main factor preserving peace in the world, securing the inviolability of borders, and strengthening the security of socialist countries building a new society.

Talking of the historic significance of the USSR's victory in World War II, Pavel Batitskiy emphasized that it was precisely the Soviet people and their armed forces that played a decisive role in the rout of fascism. In prewar years, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, having foreseen the possible aggression and taking the international situation into account, adopted serious measures to strengthen the defensive capability of the country, to build up its military-economic potential even further. The annual increase in the defense industry's output in the years of the first Soviet 5-year plans was three times higher than the total increase in the USSR's industrial output. Socioeconomic achievements of the prewar 5-year plans, and the ideological and political unity of society which came about during socialist construction, laid the foundations for the victory achieved by the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War, the military commander said.

In recent years, he said, bourgeois ideologues and military historians have made a lot of effort to falsify the history of World War II. Contrary to the historical truth, the combat activities of the Anglo-U.S. armies are being exaggerated, the causes for the collapse of Hiterlite aggression against the USSR are being distorted, and the reasons for the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War are being falisfied. Nor is it all a mere coincidence. More than half the world's people were born and grew up in the postwar period. They only know about the events of World War II from others' accounts. "The truth about World War II is that it was a reprehensible act and a terrible warning to imperialistic aggressors," the Soviet military leader stressed. He noted that in 1941 the Soviet Union was struck by the blow of the enemy army consisting of 190 divisions. It comprised 5.5 million soldiers and officers, about 4,300 tanks, almost 5,000 fighter planes, and more than 47,000 fieldpieces and mortars. Military history had not seen such an invasion force, the marshal noted.

Pavel Batitskiy recalled that in the war years 20 million Soviet people perished. The land of the soviets, having borne the main burden of the struggle against Hitler's facism, lost about 30 percent of its national wealth during the war. These are facts which the ideologues and politicians of imperialism will not manage to distort or refute, the marshal stressed.

Having gained a historic victory over the strike forces of international reaction, the Soviet Armed Forces not only defended the independence and freedom of their own country, but also liberated other countries, delivered the nations of many European and Asian states from fascist enslavement and saved world civilization, the Soviet military leader said.